The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

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THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION

The Royal mail steamship Persia, Capt. Lott, which left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 19th and Queenstown on Dec. 20, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her news has been fully anticipated by the Adriatic, which reached St. Johns, N. F., on Monday last, bringing dates to Dec. 22. Our files by this arrival, however, are three days later.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Gloomy Times and Prospects—Southern Finances—Possibilities of Conquest—Effects of War and a National Debt—A Peace Panic—War in Europe—The Congress—An Insured Empress—Ships and Guns—A Special Commissioner—The Cobden Fight—A Quick Conviction—Case of Heenan.

London, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

We are slowly recovering from Bragg's disaster at Chattanooga. We are beginning to hope that it is not so bad as it seems. I mean, of course, we Britons who sympathize with all rebels but our own and those of the Chinese Emperor, whom we are helping to subdue. We sympathize with Poland, but not enough to fight for her; and we are in the same fix respecting that Confederacy across the Atlantic. The prospect has been very dark for our chivalric friends, but the more sanguine of us think it just a little brighter, and the cotton stock has advanced three per cent.

The financial failure of the Richmond Government is a sore discomfiture. When a Richmond lady goes to market with a basket to carry her money in, and a pocketbook in which to bring home what she gets for it, it is a pretty hard case. And it is worse, perhaps, as a symptom of the loss of faith and hope. When the people will not take the promises of a Government for ten cents on a dollar, what can be their hope of its final success? It looks as if the South were fighting now from despair rather than hope—that hate and revenge were their impulses, rather than faith in their cause or expectation of victory. And it seems to make little difference whether the Northern armies advance or retreat—whether they beat or are beaten. Their territories are diminished, their resources are exhausted; more than all, their hope and confidence die out of them. Such are the views given by two of the most able correspondents of the English press, writing from New-York and Richmond.

There are, it is true, other views. Most Englishmen are committed to the doctrine that such a territory can never be conquered. But [illegible] Scotland and Ireland—[illegible] has conquered Circassia. It took twenty years, but every year gained something, and the work was done at last. [illegible] Restoring the Union is another affair. No one, I presume, expects to restore a voluntary Union by force. That would be something like taking up voluntary contributions with the aid of a Colt's revolver and the pithy charity sermon of "Your money or your life!"—but the money would be forthcoming, and the South, if the war goes on with the same advantages of numbers and resources, must be beaten back to its last stronghold, and then forced to surrender.

[illegible] war, supports war, and has its own prosperity. When England was engaged in the great wars with Napoleon, the Bank of England suspended specie payments for twenty years. But money was plentiful, wages were high, there was work for everybody, and though England came out of the war with a debt of $4,000,000,000, it has never impeded, but rather increased her prosperity. A great debt at home is an element of that prosperity. Owed abroad it would be a constant drain upon the country. Owed at home it is a stimulus to industry. Not a penny of it is lost. It is like taking money from one pocket and putting it into the other. Those who pay the interest on this debt must work a little harder, and those who receive it have more capital to invest and more money to spend. The effect upon the nation has been a constant and vast accumulation of wealth. It is not debt, but capital. There can be no doubt that the wealth, power and security of England have been immensely increased by this so-called national debt; [illegible] where is there any reason to apprehend that like causes will not produce like effects on the other side of the Atlantic?

[illegible] whole heart, resources, and industry of [illegible] engaged in a great war, it is not strange that there should be a panic at the prospect of a sudden peace. Transitions are generally painful. So great a change would involve difficulties and hardships. Languor would follow excitement, but I see [illegible] a sudden collapse. There will be much to be done, even after the last Confederate army is defeated, and the flag of the Union [illegible] over Richmond and Atlanta, Mobile and Charleston. An army of at least two hundred thousand men will be required to occupy the reconquered territories, if a still larger one be not needed to guard the northern or southern frontiers; and if a too sudden termination of the war is likely to cause a dangerous collapse, it will not be difficult to keep the pot boiling, when there are hostile flags and hostile armies on both borders of the Republic. The advance guard of an American army is on the Rio Grande—[illegible] would, perhaps, be rash to say for what purpose, [illegible] if Mr. Davis sent in his submission to-morrow, [illegible] need be sad because there are no more worlds to conquer."

[illegible] European war, if it comes, begins with a tempest in a teapot. The troops of Federal Germany [illegible] Schleswig. This pro[illegible]

these has a population half as large as that of New-York City. Holstein has, I believe, about the same number. Denmark, threatened by this formidable invasion, and with the loss of these provinces, has a population of some two and a half millions. The British Government is urged to support Denmark, but Earl Russell is committed the other way; so it is probable that King Christian will be obliged to withdraw his forces, and submit the matter to the Congress.

And about that Congress. I hope your excellent Paris correspondent knows more about it than I do. The dog-in-the-manger attitude of England cuts me off from some desirable sources of information. The Emperor usually keeps his own secrets, only giving a hint to some of his speculating friends when to buy or sell. He may enlighten the world on New Year's. A successful Congress would isolate England from the politics of Europe, but a successful Congress is hardly possible when the great Powers prefer to settle their own questions, and are at a dead lock as to each other. There is a curious item in the papers which may have something to do with it. It is that insurances have been effected on the life of the Empress to the amount of $1,000,000, half in English, half in French offices. What can be the cause of such an extraordinary investment? The Duke of Hamilton, who died a few months ago in Paris, had just insured in the Scottish offices for a very large amount; but he may have been gifted with second sight, and the Empress may have had some supernatural monitions. I saw a drama the other night, in which the heroine is warned of her approaching death by her guardian angel, who stands in a lime light, dressed in white muslin, but the lady did not insure her life, as she might have done, and left her widowed mother and despairing lover independent. If the Empress has given credence to some friendly monition of this kind, she has also had the prudence to have something handsome for the Prince Imperial.

I think the chief matter of interest in England, just now, is the discussion on ships and guns. Englishmen in America write home in alarm about American ships and artillery, and assure their friends here that they have nothing that can cope with either. If American guns can send balls of 1,000 lbs. crashing through the sides of the Warrior, and if American monitors are impervious to Armstrong guns, it is time our friends bestirred themselves. The Times tries to put a good face on it, but I am sure, from many indications, that there is serious alarm and great dissatisfaction. The English are not at all sure of their ability to cope with either the ships or the guns now made in America. They could not attack Charleston, for example, with as powerful means as those used by the North, nor defend it as effectually as has been done by the South. When Parliament meets there will be a grand overhauling of ships and guns, and an effort to oust the favorites of the Government, and replace them with others who may be no more successful.

The war between Mr. Cobden and the Times, or its editor, Mr. Delane, goes on, and the whole British press seems to have taken part in it, one way or the other. When the personalities are disposed of, the real matter in controversy may appear. This is whether it is better for Englishmen to own the soil on which they labor, or pay rent to landlords. The Times contends, and it is a common opinion here, that it is better for a farmer to pay an annual rent of from one to three pounds an acre, than to invest his money in the purchase of land. The high price of land makes it a bad investment. Land is a fancy article, which pays less than the poorest stocks. The man who buys land, and then borrows money to carry it on with, pays more for interest than he would have to pay for rent. If this be true, as I think it is, in a country mostly owned by the rich, and a considerable portion of which lies in ornamental parks, forests, moors and pasture lands, kept so by men to whom a few thousand pounds income, more or less, is no object, I do not see how the poor are to obtain land, if it were desirable. Only a great social and political revolution could divide the great estates of the nobles among the people. It would be an experiment, then, of doubtful result, and it is one that neither Mr. Cobden nor Mr. Bright will have the pluck to advocate. No one can tell what may come in the future, but I think English conservatism has not been so strong for a century as it is to-day, when even such a reformer as Earl Russell advises the nation to "rest and be thankful."

A curious case has occurred in London the past week, showing the rapid course of criminal procedure in some instances. A man committed a murder—killed a woman with whom he was living—on Sunday; was arrested on Monday; the inquest was held on Tuesday; he was indicted on Wednesday; brought to trial on Thursday; pleaded guilty, and sentenced, before the body of his victim had been buried. In the old times of Tyburn Tree he would have rode on his coffin from Newgate on Friday morning, and been hanged within the week. Now he will have a short time to prepare for a more quiet exit.

I ought perhaps to say a word respecting the beaten champion of our muscular Christianity—Mr. Heenan. He is slowly recovering, and has been examined with great interest by some of the leading English surgeons. They found congestion of the lungs and a singular weakness in the action of the heart—not organic disease, but a striking debility, which they attribute to overwork in training and consequent exhaustion. It is the opinion that he was in much better condition five weeks before the fight than when he stripped to meet King. He looked a giant, but his looks deceived every one. At the third round his strength was gone. When he fought Sayers he knocked him down [illegible] It is certain that he was entirely unfit to fight.

The truth is, that a pugilist, or athlete of any kind, should never be out of training. He should keep himself always fit for his work, and then he would run no risk of exhaustion. Years of luxury and excess cannot be made up for by a few weeks of temperance and exercise, without this liability to exhaustion and defeat—and they apply to more than prize-fighters.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND.

THE COBDEN-DELANE CONTROVERSY.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is said to be the conclusion of the correspondence lately pending between Richard Cobden, M. P., and Mr. Delane, of the London Times:

To John T. Delane, Esq.:

Sir: I have received the letter dated from your private residence, and bearing your proper signature, in which you take on yourself personally the responsibility of the interpretation put by the Times on the speeches of Mr. Bright and myself at Rochdale, namely, that we proposed "a division among the poor of the lands of the rich." Your letter to me says: "You attribute to the Times a deliberate misrepresentation of your meaning, and that of Mr. Bright, as to the means of amending the unequal distribution of the land between the rich and the poor. I repeat that certain passages in your speeches will, in my opinion, bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them."

This is a grave accusation. I am told that, if proved, it would bring Mr. Bright and myself within the provisions of the Act 57th Geo. III., cap. 19, and render us liable to the penal consequences of transportation for seven years.

I will not believe that you can be so wanting in the respect due to others, as well as yourself, as to have addressed this accusation to me, unless with the belief that you have evidence to substantiate it.

I call on you to give me those "certain passages" to which you refer, and which are really now the only question at issue between you and me. That there may be no excuse or ground for delay, I accept the report which appeared in your paper as an accurate version of my speech; and to aid you in your task, I have cut from the Times the entire passage which contains all that I said in reference to the condition of the whole people, or to the agricultural population, and the land question in particular. But let it be distinctly understood, that I do not confine you to this passage, but that I give you the entire range of my speech.

Before giving the passage I will say a few words, which, although I do not in the slightest degree claim for them the character of evidence, may have interest in some quarters.

It is known that I am not in the habit of writing a word beforehand of what I speak in public. Like other speakers practice has given me as perfect self-possession in the presence of an audience as if I were in my closet. Now, my one constant and ever ruling thought while addressing a public meeting, the one necessity which the long experience of the arts of controversialists has impressed on my mind, is to avoid the possibility of being misrepresented, and prevent my opponents from raising a false issue—a trick of logic as old as the time of Aristotle. If I have, as some favorable critics are pleased to think, sometimes spoken with clearness, it is more owing to this ever-present fear of misrepresentation than any other cause. It is thus that the most anxious things in life may have their uses. When in my speech at Rochdale I came to touch upon the subject of the land, the thought instantly flashed through my brain—and none but the public speaker knows with what velocity thought moves when in the presence of 4,000 listeners—that I was dealing with a question about which there is a superstition in England unknown elsewhere, and that the enemy would raise the cry of agrarianism against me, and hence my repudiation of agrarian outrage, which will be found in the following extract. Had I been inspired with the faculty of second-sight, to have foreseen the editor of the Times sitting bodily penning his criticism on my speech, I could not have more completely refuted and confounded beforehand the charge now brought against me.

The following is the passage referred to:

"It has been a fashion of late to talk of an extension of the franchise as something not to be tolerated; it is assumed that the mass of the people are not fitted to take a part in government, and they point to America and France and other places, and draw comparisons between this country and other countries. Now, I hope that I shall not be considered revolutionary, because at my age I don't want any revolutions. They won't serve me, I am sure, or anybody that belongs to me. England may compare very favorably with most other countries, if you draw the line in society tolerably high, and if you compare the condition of the rich and the upper classes of this country, or a considerable portion of the middle classes, with the same classes abroad. I don't think a rich man, barring the climate, which is not very good, could be very much happier anywhere else than in England; but when my opponents treat this question of the franchise as one that is likely to bring the masses of the people down from their present state to the level of other countries, I say that I have travelled in most civilized countries, and that the masses of the people of this country do not compare so favorably with the masses of other countries as I could wish. I find in other countries a greater number of people with property than there are in England. I don't know a Protestant country in the world where the masses of the people are as illiterate as in England. These are not bad tests of the condition of a people. It is no use of your talking of your army and navy, your exports and your imports—it is no use telling me you have a small portion of your people exceedingly well off. I want to bring the test to a comparison of the majority of the people with the majority of the people in other countries. Now, I say with regard to some things in foreign countries, we don't compare favorably. The condition of the English peasantry has no parallel on the face of the earth. (Hear.) You have no other peasantry, but that of England, which is entirely divorced from the land. There is no other country in the world where you will not find men holding the plow and turning up the furrow upon their own freehold. I don't want any agrarian outrage, by which we should change all this; but this I find, and it is quite consistent with human nature, that wherever I go the condition of the people is generally pretty good, in comparison with the power they have to take care of themselves; and if you have a class entirely divorced from political power, while in another country they possess it, they will be treated there with more consideration; they will have greater advantages, they will be better educated, and have a better chance of having property than in a country where they are deprived of political power. (Hear.)"

You will observe in the above passage from my speech, taken from your own report, that I use the words, "I don't want any agrarian outrage by which we should change all this;" and now we must appeal to the tribunal of the lexicographer. If you turn to Webster's (quarto) Dictionary, you will find the word "agrarian" interpreted, on the authority of Burke, as follows:

"Relating to lands. Denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as the agrarian laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy."

Again, in the same dictionary the word "agrarianism" is given as "an equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division." Thus, in repudiating the agrarian system I repudiated in pure and unquestionable English, according to Burke, the principles of those who favor an equal division of land. I repudiated the agrarian laws of Rome; and yet, in spite of this you charge me and Mr. Bright with "proposing a division among the poor of the lands of the rich," and you associate us with Gracchus in schemes of socialistic spoliation. I will leave Mr. Bright's case for the future, as you seem to prefer it to his own keeping, merely observing that his remarks upon the land question were more slight and incidental than even my own, and quite as incapable of being perverted to your cause.

I must add a word with reference to the explanation I have given of what was passing in my mind when I spoke at Rochdale against agrarian outrage. In the House of Commons a speaker is allowed to put his own interpretation and meaning on his disputed utterances. This is fair in viva voce discussions. But I decline to claim or accept the benefit of this practice in the present case. There is no claim to what I said. I accept your own version of my speech; it is a marvelously accurate report, and I will abide by every word of it in its simplest and most obvious meaning.

And now, having given you the above materials, which I do solely to leave no ground for a prolonged correspondence, I ask whether you are prepared to adhere to the charge, that I proposed at Rochdale, on the 24th ult., to divide "among the poor the lands of the rich;" and if so, I call on you to cite those "certain passages" from my speech which you say "will bear no other interpretation." I must be allowed to remind you that it is not wholly a question of proof; that there is but one issue before us, and that any attempt to evade this issue by raising others, or entering on vague and irrelevant discussions, cannot be tolerated. I will repeat the assumption that you could not have made this grave charge without believing it to be founded in truth; that in alluding to "certain passages," you thought them to exist; I call on you to produce them in the specific form in which you would feel bound to establish your charges before a solemn legal tribunal, and as you are still more bound to do at that higher tribunal, the public opinion of this country, to which this correspondence will be referred. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

R. COBDEN.

Midhurst, Dec. 14.

P. S.—I purposely abstained from saying a word in the body of my letter in answer to other parts of your communication, because I wished to have a distinct and categorical answer from you on the single question at issue; but, as you seem to be curious upon the subject of my alienation from your pages, I will give you a trivial historical incident. When entering on the arrangement of the details of the treaty with France, in Paris, in the Spring of 1860, I found that the Times arrived daily at the offices of the Commission, in Rue de l'Université. When every faculty of my mind was employed on the task in hand, I found my efforts thwarted and opposed day after day in the columns of your journal, where the treaty was incessantly denounced, ridiculed and misrepresented. I knew, of course, that the statements made in the Times were groundless; I knew that the writers could not know them to be true, and I believed then, as I believe now, that you were actuated by the mercenary fear (foolish enough, I dare say) that the abolition of the paper duty, which was contemplated as a part of the measures in connection with the treaty, would be injurious to the interests of your journal. To prevent this you appeared to be ready to destroy the treaty, defeat the budget of the year, sacrifice Mr. Gladstone, or worry me to death. I was tongue-tied and could not speak, owing to my official position; and it was only through the confidence which the Chambers of Commerce placed in my commercial knowledge that I was enabled to defeat your unpatriotic efforts.

I was naturally led to inquire how the Times reached the Commissioners' office, and was told that it came from home as a part of our equipment. It seemed strange enough that a Government professing to desire the success of the treaty should favor a journal which was doing its best to prevent it. Resolved that so long as I was at the head of the commission the Times should not enter the premises, I sent a communication to the proper quarter requesting that the Daily News should be substituted in its stead. This was done, and from that time the Times has never entered my house, except by accident.

To Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P.:

Sir: Having done already all that in your first two letters you seemed to think essential to your purpose, having abandoned "the shield of an impenetrable secrecy," having refused to "suppress my individuality," or to "shield myself under the third person of the editorial nominative," I might very reasonably decline to do more than acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and leave you to that remedy which you seemed to think all-sufficient if you could only confront a living man instead of an impersonal entity.

It appears to me, however, that I have been dragged into this correspondence entirely by the exaggerated intensity you have chosen to attach to the often-quoted phrase, "Mr. Bright's proposition for a division among the poor of the lands of the rich."

The very passage to which you refer me with so much confidence conveys, in my opinion, the whole of this meaning. You seem to assume that I charged you with proposing that this division should be accomplished by violence. But your own words were there to prove to me that such was not your meaning, and to confute me instantly if I had attempted to attach that interpretation to it. There are, however, as no one knows better than yourself, other and more effective, because more enduring, means than violence for the division of the land of the rich among the poor. We see in France, for example, the effect you described to your Rochdale audience as so desirable in England—the subdivision of the land—produced by the law of succession which prevails there.

A similar measure proposed by yourself, or by Mr. Bright, and carried in a Parliament elected principally by the peasantry whom you desire to enfranchise, because they would then "have a better chance of having property," would in two or three generations not only check the accumulation of land in few hands, but would break up all existing estates, great or small, and thus largely increase the number of proprietors. In another generation, probably, the peasant himself would "turn up the furrow on his freehold," and be no longer "divorced from the land."

You suggest as obviously [illegible] power to the community—you propose to "amend the unequal distribution of the land between the rich and the poor," then no one would think of charging you with endeavoring to effect this great change by violence.

But if you did not desire to produce by other means than violence "a division among the poor of the lands of the rich," allow me to ask, with all respect, what is the meaning and object of the passage to which you have referred me? As I write, I find that Mr. Cobden is in a similar difficulty.

For myself, I can but repeat that "certain passages in your speech will, in my opinion, bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them," and you have yourself quoted the very passages upon which I rely to justify my opinion. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. DELANE.

No. 16 Serjeants'-Inn, Dec. 16.

P. S.—In your postscript you mention what you call "a trivial historical incident." It is of little interest to me or to the Times why or when you ceased to read it; but you must allow me to remind you that the Times, as the largest consumer of paper, has always [illegible] interest in the abolition of the paper duty. Your negotiation at Paris affected not the Times, but the paper-makers, who complain, as I think justly, that when you made such concessions to France as the undertaking to levy an export duty [illegible] you omitted to stipulate that the French export duty upon the materials of paper should not be maintained. Surely it was not unbecoming a great commercial journal to remind the British negotiator of such neglect while there was yet time to amend it?

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

A SURGICAL REPORT ON HEENAN'S CONDITION AND INJURIES.

From the London Lancet.

As much misapprehension exists in the public mind concerning the condition of Heenan before and after his late contest with King, the following authentic particulars may not be without interest: Four or five hours after the termination of the fight on the 10th inst. he arrived at a friend's house in London. Mr. J. F. Clarke saw him immediately. He was then suffering from great exhaustion. His face was considerably disfigured, and there was a cut on the right side of the upper lip about half an inch in length, which required a stitch. There were no bruises of any consequence about the body, but there were a few scratches on the chest. The action of the heart was very feeble, and the pulse scarcely perceptible. Stimulant medicines were resorted to, under the influence of which he gradually improved until the 12th. On the evening of that day he had a fainting fit. On the 14th Dr. Tanner saw him in consultation with Mr. Clarke. He was then weak, his nights had been restless, and there was considerable uneasiness on taking a deep inspiration. On examining him all marks about the chest had nearly disappeared, while the bruises upon the face were evidently quickly fading. The cut in his upper lip had healed. The right nasal bone was loosened from its articulations; but there was no fracture. On carefully practicing auscultation, the heart's action was found to be feeble, though there was no bruit, the valves acting efficiently. The pulse was weak, very compressible, and rather above 100. The left lung was healthy; but over the apex of the right there was dullness, with evident signs of congestion. On either side at the back of the neck there was considerable stiffness, which was ascertained to exist chiefly in the tendinous attachments of the trapezius muscle to the occipital bone, ligamentum nuchæ, dorsal vertebræ, and spine of the scapula. The immense development of the muscles about the shoulders and chest was very remarkable. They stood out prominently, and as little incumbered with fat as if they had been dissected by the scalpel. In structure they resembled cartilage. The same conditions were also apparent in the recti muscles of the abdominal wall, the tendinous intersections of which were strongly marked. But with all this splendid development, it was evident that Heenan had received a shock from which his system was only slowly recovering; though whether this loss of power was due to the punishment received in the fight or to the hard training which he had previously undergone, may be a disputed point. As physiologists, it seems to us highly probable that his training had been too prolonged and too severe. When Heenan went into training on Wednesday, Sept. 23—just eleven weeks before the match—his weight was 15st. [illegible] As he stepped into the ring on the 10th inst., he was exactly 14st. At the same time King weighed 13st. [illegible] three-quarters of an inch taller than Heenan, who is 6 feet 1½ inch. Those who know what severe training means will, perhaps, agree with us that Heenan was probably in better condition five weeks before meeting his antagonist than he was on the morning of his defeat, although when he stripped for fighting the lookers-on all agreed that he seemed to promise himself an easy victory, while excelling in his fine proportions and splendid muscular development. It is now clearly proved that Heenan went into the contest with much more muscular than vital power. Long before he had met with any severe punishment—indeed, as he states at the third round—he felt faint, breathed with much difficulty, and, as he described it, his respiration was "roaring." He declares that he received more severe treatment at the hands of Sayers than he did from King; yet at the termination of the former fight, which lasted upwards of two hours, he was so fresh as to leap over two or three hurdles, and distance many of his friends in the race. It was noticed on the present occasion that his physique had deteriorated, and that he looked much older than at his last appearance in the ring. Without offering any opinion as to the merits of the combatants, it is certain that Heenan was in a state of very deteriorated health when he faced his opponent, and it is fair to conclude that deterioration was due in a great measure to the severity of the training which he had undergone. As with the mind, so with the body, undue and prolonged exertion must end in depression of power. In the process of the physical education of the young, in the training of our recruits, or in the sports of the athlete, the case of Heenan suggests a striking commentary of great interest in a physiological point of view. While exercise, properly so called, tends to development and health, excessive exertion produces debility and decay. In these times of over-excitement and over-competition in the race of life, the case we now put on record may be studied with advantage.

THE STAKES SURRENDERED.

From the London Star, Dec. 18.

On Wednesday King received from the stakeholder his check for £1,000, a sum of £10 having been deducted for the expenses and services of the referee. The railway company received one-half of the ticket money taken, about £3,000 in all, so that there will be £1,000 to be equally divided between the men. Heenan has not appeared at any place of public resort since his defeat, and the prevalent opinion is that he will not show for a considerable period. King, it is said, has entered into a theatrical engagement; he is to be paid £30 per week for a nightly appearance in fighting costume.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

A STATEMENT FROM COMMISSIONER M'RAE.

The following letter has been addressed to the London Index by Hon. C. J. McRae:

Sir: Taking advantage of its present depressed condition, the enemies of the Confederate Cotton Loan have thrown out various insinuations intended to shake the confidence of the holders. I shall be obliged to you for so much of your space as will enable me to reply to some of the objections raised.

In the first place, doubts have been expressed whether the Confederate Government owned the quantity of cotton requisite to redeem its bonds. This is sufficiently disposed of by the following extract of a dispatch received by me from the Hon. C. G. Memminger, the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, dated Richmond, Sept. 15. For obvious reasons, I leave two blanks.

"Your recommendation that you be permitted to make such cotton as may be asked for under the Erlanger Loan, deliverable in ____ or ____, is approved. The greater part of our cotton is in these two States, and it would be more convenient for us to make delivery in them. At present we have a sufficient quantity of cotton to meet all our engagements. The enemy, thus far, have captured about 70,000 (seventy thousand) bales, and we have been obliged to burn about as much more. But as our stock reaches over 400,000 (four hundred thousand) bales, our capacity to pay has not been seriously impaired."

Secondly, there are those who have not scrupled to say that the Confederate Government, if not actually placing obstacles in the way of the redemption of the bonds, had refused to the holders reasonable facilities for obtaining the cotton. So far from this being the truth, an arrangement has been made to relieve the holders from the risk attending the transmission of their bonds through the blockade. The bonds may be deposited with the Commissioners of the Confederate Government in London or Paris, who will give certificates of deposit in quadruplicate, and these certificates have the same validity when presented at the Treasury Department in Richmond as the original bonds themselves. It is true the Government has declined a proposition to give up to such claimants the one-third freight-room which it reserves in private vessels clearing from its ports. This is for the obvious reason that a stipulation which is justifiable only on grounds of State necessity, and on these grounds is cheerfully submitted to, would become intolerable if the sacrifices exacted from one party were turned to the profit of other parties instead of the State. I do not hesitate, however, to say that bondholders exporting the cotton in their own vessels will be exempted from the condition imposed on other exporters, and I have strongly recommended this to the Treasury. I can further state, with perfect assurance, that every facility for bringing the cotton to the seaport, which does not actually interfere with the necessities of military transportation, will be everywhere accorded by the military and civil officers of the Government to such claimants. The great interest which the Government must naturally feel in sustaining its credit in Europe is an abundant guarantee for this assurance.

You will observe, therefore, that the only reason why cotton in redemption of bonds has not come to European markets, is because the holders of the bonds have not made the effort. Up to a recent period, the impression was prevalent among them that the war would not be of much longer duration, in which case it was sound policy not to convert the bonds. The loan was, in this point of view, simply a seven per cent. sterling stock, based on the national faith, and fluctuating with the vicissitudes of the war. Its cotton basis could only come into play when it was apparent that the struggle would be protracted. Up to this time, only about £18,000 (eighteen thousand pounds) have been deposited for conversion, and the certificates were not sent forward until 1st November last, so that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to bring out the cotton. That the blockade will not seriously obstruct this transaction on the largest scale on which it may be undertaken, is simply proved by the statistics of the Liverpool Cotton Market, from which it appears that the receipts of American cotton at that port from the 1st January last to the 1st August, amounted in round numbers to 100,000 bales, and since the 1st August to about 50,000 bales. It is plain that to be equally successful in bringing out cotton under the loan depends solely on the will of the bondholders.

A third objection is made against the loan, which, though not actually true, has yet greater force than the preceding. It is said that cotton may be purchased at the present rate of exchange cheaper in the Confederacy with sterling than with the bonds of the loan. In reply to this I have to state, that it is now under the consideration of the Government at Richmond to prohibit altogether the exportation of cotton, except such as is pledged by its obligations. I have every reason to believe that this necessary and salutary measure will promptly be adopted. The total of such obligations, other than those of the Seven per Cent. Cotton Loan, does not reach £200,000.

I remain, very respectfully, C. J. McRAE, Financial Agent of the Confederate Government in Europe.

No. 48, Avenue Gabriel, Paris, Dec. 15.

DEFAULT OF A SPECULATOR.

From the London Herald, Dec. 17.

There was a failure in the market for foreign securities, the party in question having operated largely in the various descriptions. Owing to his declaration not having taken place at the usual time, he having hoped to pull through, some confusion was created late in the day. Notwithstanding he has had a very large account open in Confederate Stock, Mexican, and other of the speculative classes, it was not suspected he was in an unsound position, and therefore he was enabled to sustain full credit till the last instant. His heaviest engagements are with the most wealthy of the brokers, and it is said there is the prospect of a very respectable dividend. The individual in question was once before in this unpleasant dilemma, but then he liquidated his engagements in full, and was immediately readmitted to the house.

The Stock of the Confederate Loan was not largely dealt in. At the commencement of business the price was 38 to 40, but after the announcement of the defaulter above alluded to, the quotation was 35 to 38.

PAYING UP.

From the London Times, Dec. 18.

It is understood that the amount is in hand for the sinking fund to be applied to the extinction of 2½ per cent. of the Confederate loan on the 1st of March next.

THE NEW REBEL ENVOY TO FRANCE.

Mr. Superviele, who had arrived in Paris in the character of "Special Envoy from the Confederate States," is a Frenchman by birth, and was formerly an advocate in the south of France. He has been living in Texas for the last 17 years, and is now a naturalized American. He got away from Matamoras on board a French ship of war, which the Admiral lent him to go to Vera Cruz, where he embarked in the French steamer Florida for St. Nazaire. He is said to have a mission to notify to the French Government the recognition by the Confederate States of the Empire of Mexico, and also to try to persuade Napoleon to recognize the South in return.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

PAY OF THE CAPTAINS.

From the Bermuda Times.

The commander of a blockade-runner usually gets £800 a round trip from Bermuda or Nassau, and the privilege of purchasing 12 bales of cotton for £15 a bale, which is worth £75 at Liverpool. It is only possible to make one trip during a moon from Bermuda, but two could be made from Nassau. The risk to the commander is fearful, as the Federal cruisers are most dangerous to encounter. The instructions to commanders of blockade-runners are to sink their ships rather than let them be captured by the Federals. Each blockade-runner is well provided with boats which can be lowered in a moment. These boats are provided with rowing and steerage gear, and with ten days' provisions. When there is no chance for the escape of the ship at night, the crew scuttle her and escape, if possible, in the boats; before the Federals can board the scuttled ship she is very often waterlogged or sunk.

IRISH ENLISTMENTS.

From the Cork Examiner, Dec. 17.

The Kearsarge affair seems interminable in its investigations. At the conclusion of the last investigation, held on Saturday, three men were returned their private baggage, hitherto detained by the Customs, but they have since been warned that their presence will be again required. Beyond this the result of the many inquiries has not transpired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The European News says:

"The Queen continues to be oppressed with the terrible loss she sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. The second anniversary of her bereavement was passed, on the 14th inst., in strict seclusion. A religious service took place early in the morning in the Royal Mausoleum, at Frogmore, attended by Her Majesty and several of her children, who placed on the tomb wreaths of evergreens and immortelles. Her Majesty makes frequent visits to the mausoleum; and the custom, so general in France and other continental countries, of paying these honors to the memory of the departed, seems likely, from this high example, of being introduced into England."

The Insurance Record observes that several offices in London are accepting proposals for an insurance to a large amount on the life of the Empress of the French. The risk is being divided amongst French and English offices, and the total amount of insurance is £200,000.

The Violet steamer, captured by Federal cruisers off Matamoras, was insured in London for £30,000.

It is rumored that Cardinal Wiseman intends to resign, in consequence of ill-health.

Mr. Bright was expected to deliver an address at Birmingham, about Christmas.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Paris Moniteur, speaking of the proclamation of the King of Denmark, recalling soldiers on furlough, says: "Private dispatches, however, continue to affirm that Denmark will not oppose in arms the Federal troops undertaking the execution. She will only continue to occupy the 'tete depont' of Rendsburgh and Frederickstadt, which are upon Holstein territory." It is said that the superior officials in Holstein had been informed that every functionary should remain at his post, and should place himself at the disposal of the Federal Commissioners.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies Herr Von Bismarck made some vague explanations as to Prussian policy in the Holstein question, and spoke in rather a threatening tone. Notwithstanding his appeal to the House, the address to the King, in which the loan is refused, was adopted by a vote of 207 to 107.

Telegraphic Courtesies.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Mr. E. P. Snyder, the enterprising manager of the American Telegraph office in this city, was to-day presented by the employes of the Company here, with a service of silver, as a mark of their esteem. After the presentation, a sumptuous entertainment was served up at the National Hotel, at which the press and the telegraphic fraternity were well represented, and numerous speeches were made, and the utmost good humor prevailed.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. John S. Crocker and the field and line officers of the Ninety-third New-York Veterans, arrived at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. J. B. Lippincott, Esq., Philadelphia, and Lieut. Ed. Bennett, of the Forty-fourth N. Y. Vols., are also at the Astor House.

Col. H. G. Brooks, New-York; Major H. E. Noyes, United States Army; H. Blanchard, Boston; D. H. Holmes, Paris; F. Cambias, New-Orleans, and Geo. H. Elliott, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. G. C. Crane and servant, Sixth U. S. cavalry, and E. and W. H. Rintoul, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. W. Evans, Philadelphia; A. G. Lowry, St. Louis; Mr. [illegible] Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Removal of the Police Commissioners.

The Reasons Therefor as Assigned by Gov. Seymour.

Albany, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Governor has removed the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and appointed in their places Joseph S. Bosworth and William McMurray, of New-York, and William B. Lewis of Brooklyn.

Gov. Seymour takes the ground that since their answer to the charges made against them, there were good grounds for their removal; but he was unwilling to make any change during the excitement of the past season; but that the official report lately made to him by the Commissioners, about the riots in July, is sectarian and partisan, and shows that the Commissioners have departed from the impartial and dispassionate position of public officers, and lost their usefulness. The passage complained of is as follows:

"These violent proceedings had a political design and direction, and received encouragement from newspapers and partisans of influence and intelligence. The Board of Police had been threatened with summary removal, which was expected to occur immediately. Numbers of the force desired the removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination—the fruit of the expected change. A large portion of the force were of the same nationality and political and religious faith of the rioters mob."

The charter of the Albany City Bank, Erastus Corning, President, expired to-day, and the bank has reorganized under the General Banking Law, with the same stockholders and officers. It was chartered in 1834, has divided regularly four per cent semi-annually, and closes with eighty per cent surplus.

In the case of the Bank of America against the New-York Commissioners of Taxes, the Court of Appeals has decided that so much of the capital as is invested in United States securities is not taxable, thus sustaining the law of Congress and the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

Orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th of January.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.

The statement of the Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphed over the country to-day from St. John's that formal proposals for recognition of the French authority in Mexico had been made to our government by Napoleon is incorrect; no such proposals have been received here.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY AVERILL'S RAID.

An officer of General Averill's command writing to a friend here says that the damage inflicted on the rebels in the recent raid could not be repaired for less than five millions of dollars. The destruction of tanneries on the route traversed he says will prove an irreparable loss to them. Immense quantities of leather were destroyed.

POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

One division of Ewell's corps occupies the heights of Fredericksburgh, where it has gone into winter quarters. A few field pieces are mounted on the fortifications fronting the river.

FURTHER RESPECTING CORNWALL'S FRAUDS.

The confession of Cornwall, the defrauding Chief Clerk of the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department, has led to the discovery of the counterfeiters of the fractional currency. The paper and ink used by the counterfeiters, it is said, was stolen from the Department. His confession also throws light on several other matters which before were enveloped in mystery. A full investigation of all the facts connected with the case is now going on.

REBEL PRISONERS AND THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation will soon be presented to the rebel prisoners now in our hands. We now hold over forty thousand of all grades. Of this number, 30 per cent., it is estimated, will avail themselves of this opportunity to escape from confinement and the thraldom of Jeff. Davis.

ORDER CONCERNING THE CAPTURE OF PRIZES.

Complaints having been made to the Navy Department of irregular and illegal proceedings with respect to captures made by vessels not in the naval service, it is directed that hereafter, whenever a vessel or vessels of the navy shall be present, or within sight or signal distance, at the time of any capture made by an armed vessel in the service of the United States, the senior navy officer present shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the prize while present, and shall detail the prize-master and crew, and adopt the necessary measures to prevent the commission of any irregularities or violation of the law, and he will report fully to the Department the circumstances attending the capture.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE INVALID CORPS.

Further enlistments in the Second battalion of the Invalid corps are prohibited—a sufficient number of men being received by transfer from regiments in active service. Recruits are wanted for the first battalion.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.

The statement, said to be quoted from European papers, that a dispatch had been received by the French Government from the United States Government declaring that the American Republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy at their very doors, is incorrect. The true position of the question will be learned from the diplomatic correspondence which was submitted to Congress with the President's Message, and is now in press. In the meantime it is safe to say that the question has not reached the stage described in the foregoing report.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The Minister from Sweden and Norway, Count Piper, in accordance with instructions from his Government, had an audience with the President to-day for the purpose of presenting him, on behalf of the King, a volume containing engravings of the Royal Collection of Arms. This is understood to be in reciprocation of a similar compliment of the President, who, a short time ago, presented to his Majesty a pair of pistols of American workmanship. Suitable acknowledgments were made, and mutual good wishes exchanged, for the continuance of the cordial relations now existing between the two governments.

A DESERTER SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

Before a General Court-Martial in Philadelphia, Private Richard Dwyer, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was tried and found guilty of desertion and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, having deserted and re-enlisted as a substitute, and was sentenced to be shot unto death by musketry, General Couch approving the sentence, which will be carried into effect Feb. 5.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commodore Montgomery has relieved Commodore Harwood of the Washington Navy-yard, and Commander Parker has assumed command of the Potomac flotilla.

Gen. Meade has been in Washington for several days past.

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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

The Board of Aldermen met at one o'clock this afternoon, pursuant to the following call:

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council:

You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before them.

CHARLES H. HALL, Fourth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Third District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Seventh District.
JOHN McCOOL, Fifth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Fourteenth District.
WILLIAM WALSH, Second District.
JOHN HARDY, Eleventh District.
PETER MITCHELL, Eighth District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
JOHN FOX, First District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of December twenty-second were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Bill of L. Neary for fitting up Third Election District of Sixth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Petition of William McDonald for an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars to pay for funeral expenses of Colonel H. F. O'Brien.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of George W. Kinsman, to be paid for services.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Frank McElroy, for printing Russian Reception.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Henry moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a petition to regulate Thirty-second-street from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of a resolution increasing the salaries of the general book-keeper and others in the Comptroller's office.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the New-York Mail Steamship Company to erect a gateway and shed on their pier, number forty-six, North River, to be done at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be given to Earl & Bartholomew to deliver and receive goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and ninety-six Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the slip between piers number forty-five and forty-six, North River, dredged out to a depth of twenty feet at low water.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, opposite Mariners' Chapel, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, the gallant, intrepid and patriotic leader of the Corcoran Legion, is no more. He was killed accidentally near Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, on Tuesday, the twenty-second instant; and

Whereas, The wise dispensation of an over-ruling Providence, thus fearfully manifested, should admonish us of the mutability of all earthly things. But yesterday, as it were, General Corcoran was in the full bloom of manhood, in the enjoyment of health and vigor—one whom all delighted to honor for his devotion to his adopted country. To-day he is an inhabitant of the cold and silent tomb. But yesterday, as it were, he was marched in triumphal procession through the streets of this City, the guest of its municipal authorities, the object of their admiration and the plaudits of its citizens upon his return from captivity in Richmond; to-day all that remains to us is the memory of his sacrifices for and disinterested and devoted services in behalf of the Union, together with our recollections of his private worth and virtues—certainly a rich inheritance—one in which every lover of his country and its free institutions, and every aspirant for freedom in all parts of the world, has a natural inheritance; and,

Whereas, The distinguished military services of the deceased, and his exertions and indefatigable labors in the cause of his country, were of such a character as to entitle him, in more than an ordinary degree, to the consideration of this Common Council. He was among the *first to offer his services and the services of the gallant regiment then under his command, (the immortal Sixty-ninth,)* to the Government, at the inauguration of hostilities, and, at the first battle of Bull Run—in which his regiment actively participated, and by its valor and heroism, earned for itself and for him, as its commander, undying fame—he was wounded and taken prisoner. He suffered a long and weary captivity in Richmond, and, upon being released by exchange, was commissioned a Brigadier-General—recruited the "Corcoran Legion," composed of five regiments—proceeded a second time to the seat of war, where he has been actively and prominently engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion of the Southern States against the integrity of the Union, until the melancholy event occurred that forever deprives the country of an experienced and courageous soldier; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council have learned with feelings of profound regret of the death of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and we hereby tender to the family of the deceased patriot and soldier our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their affliction.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to make all the necessary arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to the mortal remains of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and framed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, in the resolution heretofore passed by this Board, concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, the letter "D." was inadvertently omitted in the name of Henry D. Brockman; therefore

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to insert said initial "D." between the name Henry and Brockman in said original resolution.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander Brandon, Treasurer, for the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in proceeding to Washington for the purpose of procuring the body of General Michael Corcoran, the amount to be charged to any unexpended appropriation that he may deem advisable.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants in favor of the following-named persons for the amounts opposite their names, for articles furnished and services performed on the occasion of the funeral of the late Andre Froment:

Alexander T. Stewart, gloves, ribbon, crape and scarfs	[illegible]
Baptist & Taylor, printing, etc	[illegible]
New-York Herald advertising	[illegible]
New-York Dispatch, advertising	[illegible]
New-York Daily Express, advertising	[illegible]
New-York Courier, advertising	[illegible]
New-York Sunday Mercury, advertising	[illegible]
New-York Sunday Times, advertising	[illegible]
New-York Atlas, advertising	[illegible]
New-York World, advertising	[illegible]
New-York Times, advertising	[illegible]
New-York Tribune Association, advertising	[illegible]
George W. Roome	393 20

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen presented a report in favor of building a house for Engine Company number Fourteen.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution permitting Louis W. Phillips to construct an elevated railway.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return without approval the resolution that permission be granted to Louis W. Phillips to construct an elevated railway over the bulkhead between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, North River, for the purpose of carrying coal from vessels without obstructing the bulkhead, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The propriety of permitting such a structure, extending from the pier [illegible] to the street at Twenty-first-street, would appear to be questioned under any circumstances. [illegible] a very unsightly object, and would [illegible] annoying from the droppings which would be likely to fall from the cars [illegible] from the liability to [illegible] case, there is this insurmountable objection, [illegible] from the proprietor [illegible] Board to construct the railway [illegible] with the free use of the bulkhead by the owners. It is clear that we ought not to grant the privilege asked for without their consent.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

Which was received and ordered to be printed at length in the minutes and published in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for extending Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for paving Fiftieth-street with [illegible] pavement.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for paving Essex-street, and Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancey-streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, recommending that authority be given for making transfers of various appropriations, with an ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by unanimous consent:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—13.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, December twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of Conklin & Butts, for coaches furnished for the funeral of Lieutenant Herbert, amounting to one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars, in full for refreshments furnished the guard of honor, &c., on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Ringgold, of the One Hundred and Third regiment, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Bill of A. T. Stewart and Company, for crape, etcetera, furnished on occasion of the funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Preamble, reciting that Clark Mills has tendered his colossal bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson to the corporate authorities of New-York, with resolution that the same be accepted, and that the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be appropriated to be paid therefor on its erection in this City, in such place as may be designated by the Mayor and Common Council.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah—2.

An ordinance to amend sections thirty-three, forty-three and forty-five of article of chapter forty-two of the Revised Ordinances, relative to keepers of junk-shops, &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a suitable location for the use of Hose Company number Twenty.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purpose herein stated, are hereby appointed a Joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery, on the ground granted by the Trustees of said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting said monument for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee, that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and had completed the work to the satisfaction of the Joint Committee.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salary of the Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Preamble, reciting that John Hine, a member of Engine Company Number Thirty-four, while in the faithful performance of his duty as a fireman, had his leg crushed some eighteen months since, by the engine passing over it, in consequence of which the limb was amputated, thereby disabling him for life, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Hine for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Alderman McCool moved to strike out the sum of one thousand dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk of the City Inspector be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to date from and after the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Subsequently again taken up and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah, Ottiwell—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and again laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for materials furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one, in Canal-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Ordinance authorizing the creation of a public fund or stock of two million dollars for the building of a new reservoir.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the word "fifty" in the first section and insert the word "ten."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed—4.

The ordinance as amended was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hardy, and Ottiwell—3.

Subsequently, on motion of Alderman Fox, the above action was reconsidered.

On motion of Alderman Hardy, the paper was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salary of the Messenger of the Board of Fire Commissioners be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars, to date from the first day of July, 1863, the same to be taken from appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Ordinance from Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the annual salary of the Registrar of the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, said increase to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Alderman Farley subsequently moved a reconsideration of the foregoing vote.

Which was carried.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Chas. T. McClenahan for the sum of five hundred dollars, in payment for services rendered as Secretary to the Joint Committee on celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and for compiling and supervising the printing of the extended report of the celebration, and that the said sum be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley—4.

Ordinance from Board of Councilmen to build a receiving-basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ryers, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen to increase the pay of daily laborers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a suitable person as Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Mitchell, Ottiwell—3.

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to sixty-one dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain Patrick F. Clancy, Eighty-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-seven dollars [illegible] cents, for funeral expenses of Captain Kavanagh.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hall moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, the thirtieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to C. O'Donnell to exhibit goods in front of his premises number seventeen Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Samuel S. Schulhoefer to erect an awning in front of his premises number two Avenue A, corner of East Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas Lynch, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Colonel Charles Roome, amounting to two hundred and sixty-one dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Tenth and Fifth regiments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the above-named parties for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Burns, Trustee of the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Francis Xavier, in Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the sum of one thousand and twenty-one dollars, the same to be appropriated to the payment of assessment against said church and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense to be charged to the property-owners, and one-half to be paid by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be directed to appoint a suitable person to prepare the official report of the proceedings of said Board, such appointment to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the salary therefor to be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid for the present from the appropriations for City Contingencies, and to be provided for in the future under the head of "Salaries and Legislative Department."

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to John J. McCabe to exhibit goods in front of his premises number nineteen Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee of Conference of Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that the salary of the pavers and laborers employed under the Croton Board be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution adopted.)

Alderman Hardy moved a concurrence in the action of the Board of Councilmen.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution, that a Committee of three members from the Board of Councilmen and three members from this Board be appointed a Joint Committee to procure and erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Andre Froment, of the Fifteenth District, and the sum of five thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the same.

Which was laid over.

On motion of Alderman Farley, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, the thirtieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

Honorable Morgan Jones, President Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen on Wednesday, December thirty, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before them.

Respectfully yours,

PATRICK RUSSELL,
JOHN BRICE,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN McCONNELL,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JAMES MURRAY,
GEORGE McGRATH,
JAMES HAYES,
THOMAS BRADY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Brice moved that Councilman Webster take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Earl & Bartholomew to deliver and receive goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and ninety-six Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of A. T. Stewart and Company, for crape, &c., furnished on occasion of the funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Comptroller, with ordinance making certain transfers.

Which was concurred in by unanimous consent, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Preamble, reciting the facts and circumstances of the decease of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, with resolutions, first, that the Common Council have learned with feelings of profound regret of the death of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and we hereby tender to the family of the deceased patriot and soldier our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their affliction; second, that the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make all the necessary arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to the mortal remains of the deceased; and, third, that the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Bill of Conklin & Butts, for coaches furnished for the funeral of Lieutenant Herbert, amounting to one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for materials furnished for building house for Engine Company number thirty-one, in Canal-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that John Hine, a member of Engine Company number Thirty-four, while in the faithful performance of his duty as a fireman, had his leg crushed *some eighteen months since, by the engine passing over it*, in consequence of which the limb was amputated, thereby disabling him for life, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Hine, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that in the resolution heretofore passed by this Board, concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, the letter "D." was inadvertently omitted in the name of Henry D. Brockman, with resolution that the Clerk of this Board be directed to insert said initial "D." between the name Henry and Brockman in said original resolution.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance to amend sections thirty-three, forty-three and forty-five of article four of chapter forty-two of the Revised Ordinances, relative to keepers of junk-shops, &c.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution that permission be given to the New-York Mail Steamship Company to erect a gateway and shed on their pier, number forty-six North River, the same to be done at their own expense.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a suitable location for the use of Hose Company number Twenty.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Lebris Neary, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Sixth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be constructed, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Seventy-fourth-street, commencing at the westerly side of the Fifth-avenue, running thence through and along Seventy-fourth-street to the East River; the interior bottom line of the sewer at Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street to be constructed at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six and six-tenths feet above tide-water, with veto of His Honor the Mayor.

By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. B. Morris, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents, to be in full payment of assessment for sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and take receipt therefor, and charge to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of the report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, the same to be of the usual dimensions.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Edward McGill to erect a sign-post in front of his store, number six hundred and sixty-one Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate to this Board the complete canvass of the November and December elections.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number one thousand and four, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that at the late destructive fire on Seventh avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, Mr. John Brown, Assistant Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty, did, in the most generous, noble and daring manner, at the imminent risk of his own life, rescue an infant child and her sister from an upper story, and through flames and smoke bore them safely to the arms of their agonized mother, and that it is proper and right that the Common Council should recognize all such brave acts, not only by commending them as deserving thanks and kindly acknowledgments, in order to produce a generous rivalry on such occasions, but in a more substantial testimonial of their appreciation of the act, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Brown for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for his noble conduct, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. Wannemacher's Fifth Regiment Band for eight hundred and eighty-four dollars, in full payment of the annexed bills for music furnished.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—9.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number one thousand and six, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, stating that William Roach, late Assistant Health Warden, Nineteenth Ward, died on the sixth day of November last, leaving his family in destitute circumstances, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of the late William Roach the salary of said officer for the months of November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Bills of Conklin & Butts, amounting to two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, for carriage hire.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, McGrath, O'Brien—4.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. W. Weichman, Treasurer of the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City of New-York," as a donation, to the amount of four hundred dollars, to be applied in payment of taxes due upon the premises known as the "New Sailors' Home," number three hundred and thirty-eight Pearl-street, Franklin-square, the property of the said Society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in favor of Charles E. Manning, to be in full compensation for clerical services rendered by him to the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; the said amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate fund.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Murray, Russell—2.

Bill of Charles Rook and W. S. Lyons, for services rendered in the recruiting of various regiments.

By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Clerk, transmitting the complete canvass of the November and December elections, in compliance with resolution of the Board.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, also, in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of [illegible] for the sum of one thousand six hundred and [illegible], for furnishing banquet (as per contract with the committee on National Affairs) to the Twentieth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. D. K. Milligan, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Sullivan-street, for the sum of one hundred dollars and seventy-two cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of building a sewer in Sullivan-street, from Spring to near Prince-street, and that the amount be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons, viz: for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, in extending a proper reception, on behalf of the City authorities, to the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments, New-York Volunteers, on their return to this City, after the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Hayes moved to take the same up.

Which was carried.

And the same was again lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, *Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce*—14.

Negative—Councilmen McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—6.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that a receiving-basin and culverts be built on the southwest corner of Chrystie and Grand streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the accompanying ordinance for the paving of Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, with trap-block pavement, the City to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the remainder assessed upon the property benefited, be and it is hereby adopted, and that the ordinance passed December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for the paving of said avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street, be and is hereby repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Frankfort-street, from Chatham-street to Pearl-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be borne by the City and the remaining half by the property-holders, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have suitable drains made to connect sunken lots in New-avenue and Mount Morris-square with the sewers in Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, thirty-first inst., at twelve o'clock M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.—The enlistment of volunteers in this City, under the new call, is constantly on the increase, and there is every prospect of the quota being filled, if not by the time fixed by the War Department, at least much sooner than the men could be raised by draft. Mr. Blunt now pays bounties to nearly 100 per day. The number enlisted up to Saturday last was 2,107, as follows: Month ending Nov. 30, 779; week ending Dec. 5, 503; week ending Dec. 12, 297; week ending Dec. 19, 322; week ending Dec. 26, 206. Total, 2,107.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 31, 1863.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	105
1,000	do	105½
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101½
500	do	101½
2,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Co. C.	100½
2,000	U.S. 6s, Oregon War, H'lf-Yearly	105½
2,000	U.S. 5s, '71 Co. in.	98
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap.	106½
2,150	do small	106½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. War Loan	103
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68½
10,000	Ohio & Miss. B. C.	87
1,000	Erie 4th M. B.	100
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs	111½
1,800	Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	103½
1,000	Hud. River B. '81	104½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	108½
2,000	A. & T. H. 2 M. P.	81½
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	92½
500	P., F. W. & C. 2d	105
1,000	Cin., H. & D. 2d M.	105
5,000	Am. Gold	151½
50	Merchants' Bank	108
300	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	175½
50	do	177½
25	do	178
300	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	47
100	do	47½
300	do s10	47½
200	do b10	47½
100	do b15	47½
1100	do	47½
300	Quick. M. Co.	50
100	do b10	50½
25	Am. Coal Co.	64
1100	Copake Iron Mines	9½
600	Mar. Min. Co.	36½
400	do	36½
150	do b3	36
50	Pacific M. S. Co. b10	225
120	do	225
100	do	226
100	do	227
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	133
200	do s10	133
800	do	133
100	do s10	132½
300	do	132½
200	Erie R.	108½
1500	do	108
250	do b30	108½
100	do b30	108½
250	do b30	108½
250	do s60	108
50	do b10	108
1000	do c	107½
100	do s10	108
300	do s30	108
1200	do b5	108
350	do	108
350	Erie Railroad Pr.	103
1000	Hud. R. R.	128
250	do	127½
500	do s10	127½
500	do b10	128
200	do b10	128½
1100	do b30	129
300	Reading R.	112½
300	do s30	111½
400	do b30	112
400	do	111½
200	do	111½
1000	do s15	111½
100	do s15	111½

300	Harlem R.	90
400	do b30	90
100	Mich. Cen. R. b30	120½
100	do b10	120½
100	do	120
300	do s30	120
100	do	119½
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	86
100	do s10	86
200	do s30	86
1050	do	86½
400	do	86½
100	do b10	86½
100	do	86½
1600	do	87
300	do	87½
1750	do	87½
100	do s30	87
2300	do	88
100	do	88½
400	do	88½
2200	do	88
200	M. So. & N. I. G.	135
35	Han. & St. Jo. prf.	48
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	117
300	do	117½
100	do b30	117½
100	do b10	117½
100	do b30	118
2300	Cl. & Pitts. R. opg	108½
200	do b15	108½
1000	do c	108½
1000	do b30	109
200	do s10	108½
300	Gal. & Chi. R.	105½
50	do b5	105½
1000	do	106½
200	do bswk	106
1000	do	106½
100	do b15	106½
50	do b15	106½
100	do b30	106½
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	120½
750	do	120½
200	do	120½
300	do	121
100	do s10	121
100	do s30	121
200	do	121½
500	Chi. & R. I.	123
100	do b10	122½
100	do s10	122½
400	do c	122½
300	do	122½
50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	151
200	M. & P. Du C.	59
50	do	59
200	do b10	59
100	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	87½
50	do	88
100	Tol. & Wab. R.	64
200	Tol. & Wab. Prf.	70
200	do b30	71
200	do b30	72
100	do b60	72½
1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	86
100	do b10	86
300	do b30	86½
100	do b30	86½
300	Alt. & T. Haute R.	63
5	Chi. & N. W. R.	46
50	do	47½
100	do b15	47½
100	do	47½
150	Chi. & Alton R.	85½
400	do	86
50	Chi. & Alton Pref.	85
150	do	85½
100	do b30	86

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Erie R. s10	108½
300	do c	108½
500	do	108½
300	do b3	108½
100	do s3	108½
100	Hud. R. R. c	128½
600	Harlem Prf. s10	106
500	do s10	107
500	do s10	109
200	Read. R. ex-dv. s3	112½
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	87½
1500	do s3	88
3000	do	88
900	do b3	88
100	do s10	88
1000	do sw	88
50	do c	88
200	Clev. & P. R. s3	108½
300	do b10	109
600	do s3	108½
400	do	108½
200	do b3	109
300	do b5	109
100	do s10	108½
200	do	109

200	Gal. & Chic. R.	106
100	do	106½
100	do s3	106
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	121½
200	do c	121½
300	do	122
100	Chic. & R. I. R. c	122½
100	do	121½
100	do s3	122½
100	do b10	123
100	do s3	122½
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	86
50	do c	86
100	do	86½
200	do s3	86½
100	do	86½
200	do	86½
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	226
100	Cumb. Coal s10	47½
100	do b3	47½
100	do	47½
100	do b10	47½
200	Quartz H. G. M. Co	12½
100	do	12½
200	do s60	12½

THURSDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Money writer for the *Journal of Commerce* is unhappy at the distribution of the public loans by Secretary CHASE, in the popular way. *His ideas of negotiation are on a much larger* scale. His sense of economy in placing round sums for the support of the Government is not confined to vulgar fractions. He would have no popular agencies to distribute to the people the hundreds of millions which the Government is compelled to borrow, and which the people are ready to lend, without the abatement of even one ℔ cent., much less five or ten ℔ cent., from the par value of the stock. His middlemen are the great bankers, who, placing a round credit of fifty or a hundred millions at the prospective disposal of the Treasury, make the clear gain 60 or 90 days' interest on this credit, before the Money is drawn from them, or else purchase fifty millions of long 6 ℔ cents. at ten ℔ cent. discount, making the investment, if held, equal to 7 ℔ cent., or, what is more likely, turning the same stock over to the public, at a profit of 10 or 15, or even 20 ℔ cent. in a few months. The notion that a Popular Loan of five hundred millions is distributed at an abatement only of *three-eighths of one per cent.*—and this divided equally between the General Loan Agent, his Sub-Agents, and the public—is, in the estimation of this writer, all wrong, and necessarily "tainted with corruption." Even the Sub-Treasurer in this City, who abated one-eighth of one per cent. to the public without canvassing for subscriptions, must be the instrument of a similar wrong, according to this reasoning, because it is not the right way to *negotiate the public funds! The taint of corruption* may run through the whole operation. The bonds of two hundred thousand dollars under which Mr. CISCO is placed, and of a million and a half under which Mr. COOKE and his sureties are placed, afford no protection against the fairness of this mode of distribution. Our unhappy, fault-finding—but not "factious", as he says—neighbor, began his war upon the Government, as the Southern insurgents began *theirs*, as early as the second month of the Administration, in the Spring of 1861. He then insisted that the Secretary should sell his stocks for what they would bring, establishing the precedent at the very outset of our mighty struggle against rebellion, of taking for each successive loan *whatever* any combination of bankers might elect to offer for it; running down the scale on his 6 per cent. stock, irredeemable for 20 years, from 90 to 50, or whatever lower deep would compel a close of the war on the enemy's own terms. The Secretary could not afford to do this. His purpose was, if possible, to make each successive loan more favorable for the Government, and thus not only save the public credit, but indemnify the takers of the previous loans against loss or depreciation. This he has so far succeeded in doing, and against the friendly counsel, if so intended, of such authority as the *Journal of Commerce.* His first great loan of $140,000,000, three years to run at 7.30 per cent. and 17 years at 6 per cent., which he sold at par, less 1 per cent. by way of extra interest pending the disbursement of $100,000,000 of the amount, to the Associated Banks, now stands at 107 per cent. His second of $50,000,000, which he allowed the same Banks to take at 90.33 per cent. for a 6 per cent 20-year stock is selling to-day at 110 per cent. His last Popular Loan of $500,000,000, to run only five years at 6 per cent., against the option of the Government to redeem it by borrowing, if practicable, at a lower rate, has been nearly cleared out through the process of extensive advertising and energetic canvassing on the part of the Loan Agent and his Sub-Agents, who have shared the credit of this great achievement with the Treasury offices in this and the other large cities, and who have also shared the abatement of three-eighths of one per cent with every Banker and Broker and large capitalist in the country who gave them their orders. In this they had no advantage over the Treasury, the same abatement being allowed on subscriptions made direct.

The succeeding negotiations are on the 6 ℔ cent. Legal Tender Notes. Before these could be prepared, the Secretary accepted a credit for $50,000,000, to run at 6 ℔ cent., until the Notes are delivered from the Associated Banks, to whom he had already allowed six months' interest in Gold on their deposit with the Treasury, after the public had ceased to draw Gold interest on such deposits, conditioned that he should only draw for the Money as he needed it, the drafts to extend over 90 days. The Popular Loan grew so rapidly in favor that he did not require the Money for several weeks, and when settlement-day did come round, the Banks took their six months' interest in Gold, on their old Certificates of Deposit, and then drew the principal out of the Treasury to pay it in again on the new negotiation. The clear gain in interest to the Banks (the payments being equated) is equal to one and a quarter per cent., or $625,000 for the loan, not of Money, but a credit upon their books, by the Banks to the Treasury, of fifty millions for 75 days! As the accommodation, under the circumstances of the time, proved a barren one, and the negotiation too expensive to be repeated, the Secretary now offers his second $50,000,000 to the public, at par, with an extra allowance, perhaps, of an eighth or a tenth of one ℔ cent. to the Loan Agent and to the National Banks for distributing the Notes and conducting the incidental correspondence between the public and the Treasury. And this is the whole of the present grievance of the *Journal of Commerce* writer, or, if you please, of the disappointed bank expectants, for whose account he is more than ready to vent his dissatisfaction.

The Stock Exchange made another half holiday to-day, in deference to New-Year's Eve. The Board adjourned at noon over to Saturday morning. The subsequent business on the Street, as well as the movement at the Board, was in the direction of a firm and upward market on the Railway Shares. The course of speculation was not especially steady in carrying up the whole list, but the general temper evidently pointed to an active movement after the New-Year is fairly entered upon. And this on the face of another sharp day for money among the Brokers. The favorites of the day were among the Western Roads. The extreme rise on Michigan Southern, from yesterday morning, was equal to 3½ ℔ cent. Galena and Toledo also came in for the fresh advance. The New-York lines were sold down ½ ℔ cent. at the start of the market in the morning, but Erie subsequently recovered, and closed at yesterday's advance. The Government stocks were firm. Another large rise was had on Pacific Mail.

At 2 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. Gold steady at about yesterday's last figures:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	151½	[illegible]	Mich. Central	120	119½
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	84½	86
N. Y. Central	133½	133½	Mich. Guarant'd	131	135
Erie	108½	108½	Illinois Cen.	117½	117½
Erie Preferred	103½	103	Pittsburgh	108½	108½
Hudson	128½	128½	Fort Wayne	86½	86½
Pacific Mail	223½	226	Rock Island	123½	123½
Harlem	89½	90	Galena	105½	106
Canton	34	34½	Reading	112½	112½
Treas. Cer., new	98	[illegible]	Quicksilver	50	50
Toledo	120½	[illegible]	Cum'land Coal	46½	48
Northwest	47½	[illegible]	Mariposa	35	[illegible]

At the very close of the old year it may not be uninteresting to review the advance on the New-York Stock Exchange through 1863, on certain leading *Public Funds and Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks.*

	Jan. '63.	Highest Int'rm'diate.	Dec. '63.
United States 6s 1881	102½	111½	110
United States 7-30s	101½	108½	107
Gold Coin	[illegible]	172	151½
Panama Co.	[illegible]	209	209
Pacific Mail Co.	127	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central Co.	105	141½	133
Erie Railway Co.	65	124	108½
Hudson River Co.	79	170	128
Harlem Co.	29	175	90
Reading Co.	77	128	112
Michigan Southern	45	112	86
Michigan Central	91	129	120
Illinois Central	88	139	117½
Galena and Chicago	83	113	106
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]	124	122
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	124	123½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	55	115	108
Cumberland Coal	14½	49	48
Delaware and Hudson	118½	176	176

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Am. Exchange	[illegible]
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	105
America	127	Continental	98½
Merchants' Exch.	98	St. Nicholas	101
State of New-York	103½	Importers' & Traders'	106
Mech. Bank. Ass.	96	Park	[illegible]
Ocean	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	72
Erie seconds, '79	114	Han. & St. Jo. Assn.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	111	[illegible]	111
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the close of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y., Dec. 26	$172,486,163	139,080,287	25,241,803	6,125,172
Boston, Dec. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil., Dec. 28	35,659,924	23,683,906	4,164,648	[illegible]
Total	$283,778,394	191,114,447	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	256,138,530	215,966,736	47,877,312	[illegible]

The difference against the Specie line, of $10,638,000 is more than made up in the Treasury offices in the three cities.

The receipts into the Treasury Office to-day on account of the Popular Loan amount to $2,131,611. The Office closes on the old year with nearly *ten millions* in Gold and Silver *more* than at the close of 1862.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company will see, by advertisement in our columns, that on and after the 2d of January, they can receive the principal and interest on their bonds, at the office of A. BELL'S SON, No. 25 Park-row.

The State Bank of Troy has *declared* a semi-annual dividend of 6 (six) per cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st of January.

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$10,000	
Foreign Bullion	[illegible]	
United States Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins	14,000	
Foreign Bullion	[illegible]	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	1,500	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	2,000	[illegible]
Total deposits, payable in bars	[illegible]	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Bars stamped		[illegible]
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		[illegible]

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasu-

ry, United States, New-York, during the month of December:

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 12,430 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 4,800 bags Corn Meal, 440 bushels Wheat, 2,295 bushels Corn, 510 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 22,957 bushels Oats, 1,025 bushels Malt, 7,560 pkgs. Provisions, and 330 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $8 37½ @$8 50, and Pearls at $8 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Comparative Prices in New-York Dec. 31.

	1862.	1863.
Pot, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$8 50@— —	$8 37@$8 50
Pearl	8 00@— —	— —@ 9 75

COAL—Is quiet, but quoted firm.

Prices of Coal in New-York, Dec. 31.

[illegible]

COFFEE—Has been in slack demand, at former rates. [illegible]

Prices of Coffee at the close of

[illegible]

COTTON—Is in less request, and rather heavier to-day, Middlings, 81c.@82c., closing at 81c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 790 bales.

Prices of Cotton at the close of

[illegible]

Prices of Domestics in New-York, Dec. 31.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales since our last, 6,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 50; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 20@$7 30 ⅌ bbl., the market closing heavily.

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$6 50
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 35	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25

Poor to very choice extra Missouri [illegible]. Southern Flour is in less demand to-day, at drooping rates; sales since our last, 860 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; [illegible] for fancy to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy; sales 450 bbls. extra at $6 80@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 50@$6 65 ⅌ bbl. Sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and drooping, closing at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 for Brandywine, and $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales since our last 61,000 bushels, including White Kentucky at $1 84; Amber Western $1 60@$1 61; Red Western $1 51 50@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 50@$1 52; Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 49; Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 46—the latter an extreme rate,—⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, at steady rates. Sales were made of 65,000 bushels, at $1 26 for Mixed Western in store, with a sale reported at [illegible] for Jersey Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull [illegible]. Oats are in less request, at drooping prices. [illegible] Barley [illegible] Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ⅌ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1862.	1863.
Superfine State Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine West. Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Gene. Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red & Amber Wheat, ⅌ bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Oats, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request, at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1862.	1863.
North River Bale, ⅌ 100 lbs.	85c.@$1	$1 25@$1 30

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, at full prices.

Prices of Hides in New-York, Dec. 31.

Buenos Ayres, ⅌ lb.	28½c.@29½c.	28½c.@30c.
Rio Grande, ⅌ lb.	27½c.@28½c.	28c.@29½c.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, at 15c.@28c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
New, ⅌ lb.	10c.@24c.	16c.@25c.	20c.@30c.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1862.	1863.
Oak, light and med., ⅌ lb.	31c.@35c.	40c.@42c.
Heml'k, light and med., ⅌ lb.	26c.@31c.	29½c.@31½c.

METALS—Have been in limited demand, yet firm.

Prices of Metals in New-York, Dec. 31.

[illegible]

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, were light; prices steady.

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gal.	50c.@55c.	50c.@55c.	65c.@70c.
Cuba Musco'o, ⅌ gal.	23c.@28c.	27c.@35c.	45c.@53c.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ⅌ gallon; Rosin $17@$40 ⅌ 280 lbs. [illegible]

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York, Dec. 31.

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and quoted firm. Sales since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $21@$21 50 for New Mess; $17 50@$19 50 for two years Old Mess; $17@$18 50 for This Mess; $16 50@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess, [illegible] deliverable in January and February; [illegible] for Sour Mess; [illegible] Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, and 7c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Sales, 575 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in good demand, at [illegible], according to quality, ⅌ lb. Sales, 550 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are less inquired for at $9 60@$10 ⅌ lb. Lard is in moderate request, at [illegible] 1,100 bbls., at [illegible] for February and March. Beef is in moderate request, at $14 50@$16 for plain Mess ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess and $25 50@$26 50, [illegible] tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ⅌ bbl.; also 450 bbls. Butter is in demand at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@38c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 12c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK, DEC. 31.

	1862.	1863.
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl.	11 50@ 12 50	14 25 @16 00
Cut Meats, ⅌ lb.	— 5¼@ — 6	— 7 @— 12½
Rep'ked Mess Bf. ⅌ bl.	12 00@ — —	13 00 @14 00
Lard, ⅌ lb.	— 9¾@ — 10½	— 12 @— 13
State Butter, ⅌ lb.	— 21 @ — 26	— 27 @— 33
Cheese, ⅌ lb.	— 9½@ — 12	— 13 @— 15
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 50	1 75 @ 2 75
Eggs, per doz.	— 21 @ — 25	— 28 @— 30

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 29th inst. says: "The receipts during the week, this season, and for some previous seasons, compare as follows:

[illegible]

The large receipts at Chicago, during the week, have made the dealers at that place lean to the long crop idea, but they will find that no matter though a million of hogs should be packed there, the crop will be a very short one indeed; this we regard now a settled fact."

Prices of Rice in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Carl'na, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$6 62½@$7 50	$8 50@$9 00	Nominal.
E. India, in bond	—	4 00@ 5 50	$6 75@$8

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1862.	1863.
Cuba, ⅌ lb.	8c.@10½c.	11¼c.@12c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ lb.	8¼c.@11c.	11½c.@14c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ lb.	8½c.@10½c.	12c.@13¼c.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 70,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., 50 pkgs. Grease at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

Prices of Teas in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Hyson, ⅌ lb.	75c.@95c.	75c.@$1 10	90c.@$1 40
Oolong, ⅌ lb.	55c.@80c.	62c.@95c.	70c.@$1 15
Souchong, ⅌ lb.	35c.@65c.	45c.@65c.	55c.@85c.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet but firm. Sales 317 hhds. Kentucky, at 12¼c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York, Dec 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Kentucky, ⅌ lb.	8¼c.@16c.	13¼c.@30c.	14c.@30c.
Cuba, ⅌ lb.	20c. @30c.	35c. @45c.	45c.@77c.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in December.

	Havana, bales.	Cuba, bales.	Yara, bales.	C'nfuegos, bales.
Stock, Dec. 1, 1863	1,385	50	1,056	—
Received since	5,222	260	10	71
Total	6,607	310	1,066	71
Delivered since	3,695	80	—	—
Stock, Jan. 1, 1864	2,912	230	1,066	71

WHISKY—Sales since our last 2,000 bbls., at 93c.@95c., including 1,900 bbls. at 93c. ⅌ gallon.

Prices of Whisky in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Domestic, ⅌ gall.	19½c.@20c.	39½c.@39c.	93c.@95c.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of December, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KROGER notice thus: "There were less transactions in Wool in December than in the month preceding it; but prices have, notwithstanding, remained about the same. Nearly all was sold to consumers, who bought sparingly, as usual, at the close of the year; and dealers or speculators remained quiet, in consequence of the high rates of Gold and Exchange. Domestic Fleece was sold to a considerable extent and within our quotations, and the stock of it was moderate. Pulled Wools have continued in good demand, and but a light stock has been carried over into this year. California Wool, of the best description, is in good request; but faulty, burry and inferior kinds remain neglected. Texas and Mexican Wools are wanted at full rates, but no stock remains on hand worth mentioning. Foreign Fine Wools, of the better class, have been selling freely for Spring goods at steady prices, whereas the inferior, very burry or faulty kinds remained neglected at even irregular rates below cost. There is a good selection of both Cape and Mestizo on hand. Foreign Medium Wools have been less active, and the stock at present is about the same as a month ago. Sales amounting to about the imports. Foreign Coarse Wools remain in the same position. Several cargoes found buyers on arrival, and there remains a lighter stock, as some large old parcels went also into consumption. The prices of all Foreign Wools are not remunerative at the present state of the money market, exchange being too high, and will, therefore, operate against importing. From foreign advices we learn, that when the rate of discount at the Bank of England was raised to 8 ⅌ cent., with the probability of its being advanced to 10 ⅌ cent., a decline in the price of Wool was considered very likely. But since then we have been informed that the rise of prices at the last auction sales in London and Liverpool and on the Continent, has been sustained for all desirable kinds by the increased consumption of this staple, and because, likewise, of the stocks being light. Prices of undesirable descriptions have declined 5 ⅌ cent. without attracting attention, as they rule in general too high there for our market. The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 26, 1862, were 99,957 bales, 44,012,978 lbs. The imports of Wool for the month ending Nov. 23, 1863, were 6,884 bales, 4,809,083 lbs.; total, 106,841 bales, 48,821,361 lbs."

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
American Fleece, ⅌ lb.	34c.@62c.	48c.@65c.	58c.@80c.
American Pulled, ⅌ lb.	34c.@48c.	48c.@60c.	62½c.@77½c.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, though shippers have had any existing advantages. For Liverpool the engagements included 21,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 5½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; 3,700 pkgs. Bacon, Butter, &c., at 17s. 6d.@20s., by sailing vessel, and 25s.@30s., by steamer; 650 tcs. Beef, by American and neutral sailing vessels, at 4s.@5s. 6d. and 5s. 3d. respectively. For London—100 bbls. Pork, at 3s.; 600 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d.; 750 pkgs. Bacon and Butter, at 22s. 6d.@25s., and 50 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 32s. 6d. For Glasgow—21,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 55 tons Cheese at 30s. by sailing vessel, and 42s. 6d. by steamer. For Cork and orders, a neutral brig, with Wheat, at 8s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Marseilles—100 bbls. Petroleum, at about 5s. 6d. For Bremen—small lots of Flour, at 1s. 6d.; Tobacco, at 35s., and heavy goods, at 40s. For Antwerp—500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ⅌ bbl.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IRVING HALL.

Service for young men and strangers.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Irving Hall. Seats free.

ATHENEUM CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Minister, will enter upon the second year of its service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Morning sermon suitable to New-Year's. Evening sermon—*A Review of the Past Year—Its Success and Opposition.* Strangers made welcome. Sunday School and singing at 3½ P. M.

REV. CHAUNCEY B. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. The trustees will meet in the Church on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to rent pews.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AVENUE Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the House of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. HERVEY D. GANSE, OF THE 23D-ST. Dutch Reformed Church, will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY next, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

A DISCOURSE WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. [illegible] ADAMS in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-st. and Av. C, on Jan 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., commemorative of the death of Rev. J. Parsons Tovey, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING in the Church of the Puritans by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Twenty-first-street from Fifth to Sixth av.

For building a sewer in Washington-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort streets.

For flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones at southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For filling lots east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessments include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also, all the lots on both sides of Washington-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Lexington avenues. Also, all the property at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets, to the extent of one hundred and twenty-six feet on Church-street and one hundred and seventeen feet on Leonard-street. Also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, together with Ward numbers Fifty, Fifty-one and Fifty-two on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, being in the immediate rear of the lots on Broadway. Also, the lots in Block number Fifty, on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, known as Ward numbers Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven, and Ward number Forty-six in Block number Forty-nine, on the north side of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 22, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with [illegible] pavement the following streets:

Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.

Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and upon the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to do military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District, and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of,

First—Alienage.
Second—Nonresidence.
Third—Unsuitableness of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.

The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 4th of January, 1864.

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols.
and A. A. P. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters awaiting the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee, are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers referred to them. All persons interested are especially requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT
U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 300 6TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

THIS IS THE ONLY REGIMENT OF colored men authorized in the State of New-York, and no one can lawfully recruit colored men in this State for any other organization. Recruits count upon the quota of the towns where they belong; $10 are paid to every man bringing an accepted recruit; recruits get the State bounty of $75 and the local bounties. For further information address

VINCENT COLYER,
General Superintendent of Recruiting,
No. 300 6th-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. [illegible] Room No. [illegible] first floor, over Park Bank.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IN JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. TRUE. Subject, *Initial Justification, or The Relations of Childhood to Christ.* This is the first of four doctrinal sermons to be preached in this church on successive Sunday Mornings in January. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. S. F. GRISWOLD. Sacrament after morning service.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life,* delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach the first of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Light of the World.*

TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. NEWTON HESTON will deliver a sermon to the "Young Men's Christian Brotherhood," and to young men generally, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Subject, *The Relations of Young Men to God, the Church and the World.* Seats reserved for young men. Preaching also 10½ A. M., and the communion.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 43d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*What object is sought by churches in Protracted Meetings.* In the evening the subject will be—*Are Protracted Meetings Scriptural?* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH SERMON IN THE SERIES calculated to unite Christian sects, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING in the First Freewill Baptist Church in 28th-st., two doors west of Broadway, by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS. Subject: *The Name Given at Antioch.* This sermon is repeated the second time in this City by request.

A NEW-YEAR'S SERMON WILL BE preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, on SUNDAY MORNING, at the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. The eighth sermon in the course, upon *The Cities of the Bible,* will be preached in the EVENING, upon *Tyre, the Commercial City.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE COMING DOOM.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in Union Buildings, No. 185 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Great Conflagration Near at Hand.* Matt., chap. iv. Those who love Bible truth more than popular fables, are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject suitable to the season. Services every evening next week, except Saturday. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½; the AFTERNOON being for deaf-mutes. Seats free. Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 3d inst.

THERE WILL BE REGULAR SERVICES in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., every SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. J. L. BAKER, of Pittsfield, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SOLOMON & HART, was dissolved on the 1st of August last by the death of HENRY J. HART. All outstanding accounts will be settled by the surviving partner.

BARNET L. SOLOMON.

NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore existing under the firm of SOLOMON & HART, in New-York and San Francisco, will be continued under the firm of

JAN. 1, 1864. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS.

Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and Mr. ERHARD A. MATHIESSEN retire from the house of AUGUST BELMONT & CO., this day, by mutual consent.

Mr. BELMONT will continue the business on his own account, under the same firm of AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
ERHARD A. MATHIESSEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, SABIN & CLARK, for the transaction of the Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, at Nos. 46 and 48 Warren-st., corner of Church-st.

OLIVER N. BOSTWICK,
GEORGE D. SABIN,
JONAS CLARK,
ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PERRY, TAGGART & KELLOGG, for the purpose of importing and jobbing SILK and FANCY DRY GOODS, store No. 73 Franklin-st.

JONAS F. PERRY,
PHILIP S. TAGGART,
FRANK KELLOGG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has this day associated with himself Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS, and will continue the Iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN & HOPKINS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. JAS. C. HOLDEN.

NOTICE.

No. 35 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE E. WHITE and JOHN E. MAY have formed a partnership, beginning at this date, and the business will be continued in the name of

GEORGE E. WHITE & CO.

NOTICE.—ERNEST GIRAUD AND HENRY J. BARBEY have retired from the firm of ADRIAN ISELIN & CO. The Banking and Commission business will be conducted by ADRIAN ISELIN alone, under the same old name.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.

ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY J. BARBEY,
ADRIAN ISELIN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, according to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name, or firm, of "GIRAUD, BARBEY & CO." The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling, merchandise, on commission. The names of the general partners interested therein are Ernest Giraud and Henry J. Barbey, residing in the City of New-York, and Auguste Richard, residing at Hoboken, in New-Jersey. The name of the special partner is Adrian Iselin, residing in the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and terminate on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.

ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY J. BARBEY,
AUGUSTE RICHARD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
R. S. BENEDICT,
H. C. SOUTHWICK.

JAN. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan. 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 31 Park-row, New-York.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
Special Partner.

JAN. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
FRED. W. DEVOE,
CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
CHAS. PRATT,
T. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Horace E. Ketchum retiring from the business.

HORACE E. KETCHUM,
JOHN G. MARSHALL,
JOHN H. JOHNSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MARSHALL, JOHNSON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the jobbing millinery business, heretofore conducted by Horace E. Ketchum & Co., at No. 351 Broadway.

JOHN G. MARSHALL,
JOHN H. JOHNSON,
MARCUS A. HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM F. HILL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE, of the above firm, having bought the Paint Factory in Horatio-st., New-York, and the Petroleum Packing Warehouse and Yard at Hunter's Point, will continue the business of manufacturing and selling White Lead, Zinc White, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Refined Petroleum, etc., in connection with GEORGE W. DEVOE and JAMES F. DRUMMOND, under the style of

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
Store, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

C. E. MARVIN & SONS HAVE THIS DAY admitted as a copartner Mr. ARCHIBALD R. VIELE. They will continue the commission business in stocks, bonds, Government securities and gold, under the firm of C. E. MARVIN & CO.

CHARLES E. MARVIN,
ARCHIBALD R. VIELE,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., for the transaction of the wholesale grocery business, and will occupy the store No. 115 Broadway.

HARVEY FARRINGTON,
WILLIAM E. LEONARD,
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LABAGH & FARRINGTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISAAC LABAGH,
HARVEY FARRINGTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THEO. E. TAYLOR has this day associated with him Mr. MINOT S. MORGAN, and from this date the LEATHER AND FINDING BUSINESS will be continued at NO. 38 SPRUCE-ST., under the firm of TAYLOR & MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of S. J. JOSEPH & SON, at No. 23 William-st., and will conduct the Gold and Stock Commission business at the above place.

S. J. JOSEPH,
LAURENS JOSEPH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st.

C. KIRTLAND RETIRES FROM, AND JOHN KIRTLAND, becomes a member of our firm from this date.

KIRTLAND & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

FREDERICK J. EASTON HAS AN INTEREST in our firm from this date.

EASTON & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. J. F. ROECK has ceased to be the agent of STOLTERFOHT, SONS & CO., Liverpool.

JANUARY 1, 1864.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THOMAS HENRY BARLOW in our firm ceases this day by his death on the 15th inst.

F. DERBY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

MR. WM. H. BADEAU HAS BEEN ADMITTED to partnership in our house, Jan. 1, 1864, and the firm will hereafter be E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chap. 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of the said State amendatory thereof.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SHETHAR & FLAGLER.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of hardware at wholesale.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: H. HOBART SHETHAR, of the City of New-York, and ALBERT FLAGLER, of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners, and JOHN T. WARING, of Yonkers, Westchester County, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

And that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1865.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

H. HOBART SHETHAR, } General
ALBERT FLAGLER, } Partners.
JOHN T. WARING, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of the past four years between the subscribers, under the name of IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., expired by its own limitation, on the 31st day of December, 1863, and that the business of said firm will be settled by Henry Ivison and Henry F. Phinney, at the old stand, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.

HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
TUNIS S. QUACKENBUSH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., and will carry on the publishing, bookselling and stationery business, at the old stand, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.

HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH expires this day, by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners, at their old stand, Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
A. D. FENTON,
G. DUNSPAUGH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER, and will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
A. D. FENTON,
THEO. J. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of DUNSPAUGH, STILLWELL & PEARSALL, and will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at Nos. 75 and 77 Duane-st., east of Broadway.

G. DUNSPAUGH,
R. H. STILLWELL,
WM. PEARSALL, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF HUBBARD, FAY & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

JOHN H. HUBBARD,
E. B. FAY,
CHAS. E. McGINLEY,
FRED. V. HAMLIN.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED BY THE subscribers, under the name of HAMLIN, GREEN & CO.

FRED. V. HAMLIN,
DAVID C. GREEN,
CHAS. E. McGINLEY,
JOHN H. HUBBARD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP, TAYLOR & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent; G. H. GROVES retires from business. The business will be continued under the name of NORTHRUP, TAYLOR & CO.

W. P. NORTHRUP,
G. H. TAYLOR,
[illegible],
J. C. WHITNEY,
E. S. MARVIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WARREN HASTINGS,
EDWIN D. PLIMPTON,
WILLIAM D. WEED.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The business heretofore conducted by HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO., at No. 57 Chambers-st., will be continued by the subscribers, at the same place, under the name of HASTINGS & WEED.

WARREN HASTINGS,
WILLIAM D. WEED.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between S. J. JOSEPH and J. E. P. LAZARUS, under the firm name and style of JOSEPH & LAZARUS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. J. JOSEPH,
J. E. P. LAZARUS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

ALEXANDER E. HACKETT AND GEORGE W. KETCHAM are this day admitted members of our firm.

E. KETCHAM & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.

HOWE & FERRY, No. 73 Bowery.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH Albums, Pocket-Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—SIX SEATED, FIRST class; two robes, bells, &c. Price complete, $250. Apply to JOHN GREEN, opposite Bradley's livery-stable, in 31st-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.

LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

THE OPDYKE TESTIMONIAL.

The Committee of Arrangements, the Finance and other Committees appointed to make preparations for the demonstration to Mayor OPDYKE on MONDAY NEXT, will meet at Union Headquarters, at the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on SATURDAY, at 7:30 P. M.

THOMAS E. SMITH, Chairman.

ALEXANDER WELLS, Secretary.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send two stamps.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &c.

Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the 18th of December, 1863, in aid of the Relief Fund of the LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st., New-York City. Statement:

Amount received [illegible]
Amount disbursed [illegible]
Amount handed over to the Treasurer of the Institution [illegible]

S. E. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

L. L. [illegible], Secretary.

700 TUNES FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE OR cornet, contained in Musician's Omnibus, $1; "Bugle Calls," fifty new Quicksteps, songs and quartettes, 25 cents; "Union Collection," fifty duets for piano and violin, 50 cents; Italian and 5th violin strings, 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN another State for persons from any State or country, without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility, desertion, drunkenness, etc., sufficient cause. Advice free and confidential. Success guaranteed. Apply to M. HOWES, counsellor-at-law, No. 208 Broadway.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 229 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st.; works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS, NO. 732 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.

HAYES & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

WAREROOMS No. 732 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—One to twelve stops; prices $85 to $500. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country have written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogue.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos, very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume, and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SQUARES and upright pianos, the best instruments, with all the recent improvements, at lower prices than any first-class manufacturers, by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 9th-st., corner 4th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $85 and $130; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 133 and 135 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed for five years.

J. S. DAVIES, No. 487 Broome-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 736 Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

"KIND FRIENDS ARE NEAR HER," answer to "Who Will Care for Mother Now;" "When the Boys Come Home;" "Your Fortune is too Small for Me;" "Chattanooga Grand March," each 25c. Dime violin books in 12 numbers now published.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send, by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description,* viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 5, and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name," or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of ten per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of fifteen per cent. on $24, and of twenty per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

JAN 1864

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HAPPY MAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES. Seen at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOPTICON.

CLINTON HALL—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HAMLET.

New-Year Day.

In accordance with the custom of observing to-day as a holiday there will be no editions of THE TIMES this afternoon, and no morning issue to-morrow. On Saturday, at 1 o'clock P.M., we shall publish an edition, and another at 3 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The New Year opens quiet upon all the armies. From none of them do we get even a paragraph of news. Winter quarters and holiday amusements are the chief features of present campaigns.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th of January.

Two rebel captains, HAMILTON and MIX, and eleven privates, were captured by the Eighth Iowa cavalry, in Hickman County, Tenn., and were taken to Nashville on Wednesday. A rebel lieutenant was killed. The sixty guerrilla prisoners here represent eighteen different commands. They are deserters and desperadoes.

The Boston *Gazette* learns through an authentic channel that the colored prisoners taken at Wagner were turned over to the State authorities of South Carolina, and tried before the courts and [illegible], but prudent counsels prevailed, and the prisoners were sent to the city jail, where they now are, subject to as good treatment as the white soldiers who are in captivity, and are as safe, probably.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received and referred to a Special Committee a communication from the Commissioners of Health, stating that there has been a great increase of malignant fevers in certain localities of the City, and recommending that an ordinance be passed compelling some more efficient system of ventilation in tenement houses. The Board concurred in the substitute resolutions of the Council Board requiring the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to run cars regularly up to Eighty-fourth-street. They also concurred in appointing over two hundred Commissioners of Deeds to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of as many of those officers. They further concurred to increase the pay of the pavers and laborers employed by the Croton Board to $2 per day. The Board adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 12 o'clock M. yesterday. Their session was very brief, and beyond the appointment of a list of Commissioners of Deeds, numbering 219 names, reported by the Committee on Salaries and Offices, the business transacted was unimportant. The Board adjourned to 11 o'clock on Saturday. Immediately after the adjournment, there was a reunion of all the members and attachés of the Board in the large Committee-room in the basement, where an inviting collation was spread, arranged under the superintendence of Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall. Preceding the enjoyment of the feast, Mr. SAMUEL F. WEBSTER, on behalf of his colleagues of the Board and its attachés, presented to the President, MORGAN JONES, Esq., a splendid Jurgensen chronometer gold watch, with a heavy and beautiful neck-chain attached, as a testimonial of personal regard to the recipient. Mr. WEBSTER'S remarks were brief, pointed, and happy, and Mr. JONES' response was short, and evinced deep feeling at so unanimous an expression of hearty good will toward him. The watch bears a suitable inscription in words, and also the City coat-of-arms, beautifully engraved. The present cost over $800. The occasion was in all respects of the most pleasant character.

The Board of Supervisors of 1863 held their last meeting yesterday, when the resolution in favor of asking the Legislature to increase the salaries of the Police was adopted. New Court-house bills to the amount of $40,000 were passed. Resolutions complimentary to the President, THOS. LITTLE, Esq., and to AUGUSTUS WEISMAN, the only retiring member of the Board, were presented and adopted, after complimentary remarks by Mr. PURDY and others. Both the President and Mr. WEISMAN made feeling responses. Ex-Alderman HENRY SMITH succeeds Mr. WEISMAN. A resolution by Mr. TWEED was unanimously adopted, requesting Mayor OPDYKE to act as an auxiliary member of the Volunteer Committee after the expiration of his term of office. At 2 o'clock a recess was taken for one hour. On reassembling, appointments of District Court Clerks were made, and nominations of City Marshals, under the law of 1863, were sent in by the Mayor, and were confirmed. We publish the names of the appointees elsewhere. The Board for 1864 meet at noon on next Monday.

Gov. SEYMOUR has suddenly removed the Police Commissioners of this City, and appointed in their places Ex-Judge BOSWORTH and WILLIAM MCMURRAY, of this City, and WM. B. LEWIS, of Brooklyn. The grounds for the removal are stated to be the "partisan and sectarian character" of their late report upon the draft riots in this City. The Governor says that though there were sufficient grounds for their removal before the rendition of their report, he was unwilling to do so during the prevalence of the excitements of the past season. But the record of indubitable facts presented by the Commissioners, seems to have induced the Governor to attempt this removal. His action is dependent upon the confirmation of the Senate.

To show how much of the vote of each State in rebellion will be necessary to form the one-tenth required for the formation of legal State Governments under the President's Proclamation, the following table is given:

[illegible]

Virginia and South Carolina are not included in this list, because the former is not mentioned in the Proclamation, and the latter never casts Presidential votes, except by Legislature.

The controversy of ten years' duration between the Boston and Worcester and the Western Railroad Corporations, respecting the division of joint business, has been amicably settled upon terms mutually satisfactory, between the Presidents of the two corporations, Messrs. GINERY TWICHELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN, without the intervention of any third parties. The settlement covers all points in dispute, and liquidates all arrearages and balances.

Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN is in Danville, Va., where his wife has been residing during his imprisonment at the North.

The famous trotting mare, *California Damsel*, recently purchased by Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, for $11,000, as a present for his bride, has died from the bursting of a blood vessel. She was let out of the stable in the morning, in apparent good health, and commenced frisking about, when the blood suddenly flowed from her mouth, and she soon died.

A letter dated Murrell's Inlet, S. C., Dec. 6, has been received at Boston, giving an account of the capture of three officers and fifteen men belonging to the United States brig *Perry*, a brief mention of which was made by telegraph. Among the officers was Acting-Assistant-Paymaster GEO. W. BURBERT, of East Boston. The letter states that on the 5th inst., two boats manned with volunteers put off to burn a schooner which was in the inlet. One boat's crew had hardly got on board the schooner when about two hundred rebel cavalry came out of a piece of woods near by and attacked them, and they were all killed or taken prisoners. The Captain's son was among the number. The other boat's crew, which remained in their boat, escaped.

The British officer, Lieut. ROOKE, who was arrested here on Tuesday, had letters in his trunk to MEMMINGER, MALLORY and other traitors at Richmond.

Bermuda papers have been received, but they contain no news of interest.

The Stock market was firm yesterday. Money continued in good request among the Brokers at 7 per cent. Gold steady at 151⅞@152 per cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, and prices generally heavy. A fair business was reported in provisions at about previous rates. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was depressed and lower. Whisky was more active. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

As usual at the end of a year, we have prepared, and now present to our readers in our general market report, a series of very interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading articles of domestic produce and general merchandise at the close of each of the last two years.

The Armies and Finances of the South—The Sources of Military Power.

The picture of what the South has to become in order to succeed in its rebellious struggle, which was traced a few days ago in the rebel Senate by Mr. BROWN of Mississippi, is worth studying as one of the most remarkable attempts on record to embody despair in legislation. In the first place, a tax of some kind has to be levied, which will reduce the currency by $500,000,000, and which will supply $400,000,000 for the expense of government during the coming year—nine hundred millions in all—and it must be raised during the coming six months in order to be of any use. This would, we need hardly say, be a burden which would cause the pillars of any State in the world to tremble to their base, even in time of profound peace, with resources still untouched and confidence still unshaken.

In the next place, Mr. BROWN proposes to turn society up-side down by an experiment,—the like of which has never yet been seen. In the ordinary condition of civilized countries, the rule is that the male population is engaged in civil pursuits, while details are made from them to do the work of soldiering. The statesmen of the Confederacy propose to try the converse of this—place *all* men in the army, and make details for all other occupations. This amounts, or will amount in practice, to an attempt on the part of the Government to convert the whole country into a camp, and to take entire charge of its affairs, just as the War Department takes charge of those of an army, provides its food, its clothing, keeps its quarters in repair, and arranges its transport. If this be the only way in which the Confederacy can be saved, then there is nothing more certain than that its doom is sealed, and its destruction as certain, within the next two years at the very furthest, as any political event ever is or can be.

There is no maxim of government better settled, than that the force and capacity for endurance of a country in war, depends not so much on the number of men it can put into the army, as on the extent to which it can leave civilians free and undisturbed in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations. If it can carry on the war in such fashion as to leave complete liberty to private enterprise, to avoid all interference with trade and commerce, there is hardly any limit to the power of resistance of even nine or ten millions of men really in earnest. It is to the fact that England, with her insular situation and command of the sea, has in all her wars been able to enjoy this advantage in a very high degree, that she owes that capacity for holding out, which, far more than the size of the force she has ever been able to put into the field, has secured her her present high position in Europe. And it is, as we all know, to the small extent to which the war has made itself felt in the seats of industry at the North, and to the untrammeled liberty to consult his own interest which every civilian has, that we are indebted for the enjoyment of such extraordinary vigor at the close of over two years of hostilities on a great scale.

It is not, as is often supposed, the want of men, so much as the want of means of feeding and clothing them, that brings wars to an end in our day. The effect of the loss of life caused by campaigning on the population of any country, let its armaments be on ever so great a scale, is greatly exaggerated in the popular notions on this subject. There probably have never in history been such drains on the population as that caused by the wars of NAPOLEON on the population of France, and yet it was calculated that NAPOLEON might have embodied 600,000 men in the first year of his wars, and drawn 150,000 every year afterward, for ten years, and yet the annual number of marriages would have increased by 10,000 every year. He did draw far more largely than this, and yet he brought into the field at Waterloo, after twenty years of incessant and murderous warfare, one of the finest armies that ever stood in line, and left France, at his fall, one of the richest, strongest and most flourishing kingdoms in the world. If he had, however, undertaken to "detail" soldiers to carry on the ordinary business of civil life, even his organizing genius would not have saved him from an early and ignominious overthrow; and where he would have failed, we may feel quite satisfied that the Memmingers and Northrups of the South are not likely to succeed.

The problem to be solved in protracting a war, is, therefore, not so much how to get men into the field, as how to keep them there; and the experience of mankind shows that whatever state of things best helps to make a State rich, is that best calculated to supply an army with food and clothing; and we all know there is no way of accumulating wealth in a country so good as letting everybody carry on his own business as he pleases.

We predict, therefore, with entire confidence, that the attempt to convert the South into a camp by legislative enactment, will be the signal for the final *débâcle*, and that it will hasten the result we all so much desire, better than anything that could possibly occur—better even than the most brilliant victories that our armies could achieve. Human nature has not been changed for the benefit of the Confederacy, and as long as it remains as it is, the measures proposed by Mr. BROWN will, if an attempt is made to carry them out, at once enormously diminish production, enormously increase the existing want of confidence, and thus aggravate every one of the difficulties with which the rebel Government is contending. The bringing in of recruits to the army will be a mockery as long as they can only be fed by legalized plunder, carried on over half a continent; and as to the notion that any value can be made to attach to the bonds or notes of a Government which is carrying on all the private business of the country by "details" from the army, it could only have entered into the heads of men whom Providence was bent on destroying.

We do not, therefore, we are satisfied, lay ourselves open to the charge of over-confidence, when we express our belief that the United States Government at last has the whole Confederate concern in its grasp, and that the year in which we are entering will furnish history with a new and splendid illustration that the sinews of war are still to be found in the workshop, the mill, and the counting-house, and nowhere else; and that vigorous trading is the best preparation for vigorous fighting.

Troublesome Questions Between England and the United States.

We see it stated, from Washington, that Lord LYONS is having long interviews with the State Department during these days, probably in reference to the case of the *Chesapeake*. We can very well believe it, for there are certainly some knotty points of international law in the case. It would require some discussion probably to come to a clear and satisfactory conclusion on the question whether the vessel herself shall be given up to our authorities or to her owners, for that involves, doubtless, the question whether the pirates who captured her were acting under a regular commission from JEFF. DAVIS or not. If they were not, the case was one of pure piracy. But if they were, the question of recognizing the capture as legal, is one on which the British Government and our own would be very likely to take different views. Yet even if we accept the view which the English would be apt to take, and allow the capture to be a lawful one, according to their views of belligerency, what can they do with the vessel? She has never been condemned in any Prize Court. She has been recaptured by our vessels, although in British waters, and by us put into the hands of the British authorities. They would hardly go so far as to put the vessel into the hands of the pirates again, if they were impudent enough to make a claim for her. Probably the best way for England to settle it will be, to say, "We will not discuss any of these troublesome questions of lawful capture, &c. All we know about it is that you have put into our hands a vessel, which you say is yours, and which you want us to give back to you; and so, to avoid trouble, we will give her to you. As for the wrongful act, which you have been guilty of in seizing her within our waters, we will, under the circumstances, overlook that. That is a matter which concerns us alone, and JEFF. DAVIS has no just cause of complaint against us for avoiding a quarrel."

Then there will come an explosion of rage from Richmond against England for not being willing to fight us, which, in view of the reports of the decaying state of things there by the correspondent of the London *Times*, will be received with more indifference than they would have been before, and that will probably be the end of the *Chesapeake* case.

If, however, beside the question of the vessel, the surrender of any of the pirates is claimed by our Government of the English authorities as being guilty of piracy and murder on an American vessel, on the high seas, then some of these questions, which may be avoided in the case of the vessel, will have to be met. They will, in that case, probably come up for decision first before the Colonial Courts, and we may have our turn in finding fault with English Courts and Judges.

But these are not all the international questions to be decided by the two Governments. There is another case out of which equally complicated questions must arise for decision. We refer to the case of the *Saxon*, captured by the *Vanderbilt* at the Penguin Islands, on the coast of Africa, and which has lately arrived here as a prize. As we understand the facts of the case, the *Saxon* was sent by English merchants, at the Cape of Good Hope, who had supplied the *Alabama* with coal, &c., to these islands to get their pay in the shape of the cargoes of the *Conrad* and the *Sea Bride*, American vessels captured by the *Alabama*, and which she had sent to these islands there to discharge their cargoes. The *Saxon*, which was a British ship, had taken on board nearly a full cargo of this American property from the islands, when the *Vanderbilt* came along and snapped her up, and sent her here with a prize crew on board.

As will be very readily seen, there are various questions which must arise in this case. First, we understand there is a question whether the capture was made within the jurisdiction of England or not. If she owned the islands, then it was within her jurisdiction, as we see is claimed by the English papers; and if she did own them, what excuse can she offer for allowing captured American property, unclaimed by any Prize Court, except that famous one convened by Capt. SEMMES in his own cabin, to be landed upon her soil and there traded in by her subjects? Or if the islands were not her own, can she complain of the capture of one of her vessels while engaged in such a business? Again, if the capture was within her waters, what right had the *Vanderbilt* to make such a capture of a British ship? And after she had made it, why did she not, as was done in the case of the *Chesapeake*, take the *Saxon* to a British port, and deliver her to the authorities, to be by them delivered to us, if they thought we were in the right?

There is another question, too, about it. In an affray on board the *Saxon*, after she was captured, her First Mate was killed by a pistol shot. Shall there be any judicial inquiry into the cause of his death? Shall the man who fired the shot be tried for murder, and if so, before what tribunal, an English or an American one?

All will admit that here are matters enough for interminable discussion, and which will call for all the wisdom and patience and skill which the resources of both Governments can furnish. We are happy to feel confident that, judging from the past, our Government will not be found wanting in them.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.—A great many young men will doubtless be making new resolutions to-day as to their course of life for the coming year. We do not propose to offer any elaborate advice upon the subject; but if any unencumbered patriot under forty-five finds difficulty in deciding as to the noblest purpose to which he can put his time and powers, we are sure that we can in a single word indicate for him a course in which he will not go astray: Enlist. Your country will need your services during the coming year, and on no day can the resolution better be made to enter her service than on this its opening day. If any stimulus other than patriotism be needed, remember the rich bounties that are offered to volunteers, but which will only be offered for a few days longer. The fact that so many thousands of our old soldiers are reënlisting shows that a year or two of campaigning is not such an intolerable thing as some croakers have imagined. Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile must all be taken this year. With this done, the rebellion will be pretty much done, and the great Republic will again stand forth in peace, freedom and glory, with the Stars and Stripes waving defiantly across the continent and on every sea. No one could better spend the year than in struggling bravely for this consummation.

OUR ARMY IN EAST TENNESSEE.—It has always been a serious question how an army holding Knoxville, and the surrounding portion of East Tennessee, could be supplied after the supplies in the vicinity had given out. To haul them by wagon through Eastern Kentucky, via Nicholasville and Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, a distance of two hundred miles, over a mountainous, desolate, and dangerous region, seems an impossible task, yet Gen. BURNSIDE obtained in this way a very large portion of his supplies. This route, however, is to be abandoned; and Gen. FOSTER'S army is to be supplied, indeed, is already being supplied by the Tennessee River from Bridgeport, via Chattanooga. The river is in good boating condition from Bridgeport to Loudon, thirty-five miles south of Knoxville. From Loudon to the latter place the supplies are forwarded by rail. Thus the supplies of this army only reach their final destination through a circuitous route, which, beginning at Louisville, measures the distance of *four hundred and fifty miles* before reaching Knoxville. It is wonderful that there is energy enough even in Gen. GRANT'S Department to accomplish such Herculean labors. Gen. FOSTER will put in complete order the entire railroad from Morristown, forty-five miles northeast, to Chattanooga, one hundred and ten miles southwest of Knoxville. But Gen. FOSTER will not be entirely dependent on this route for supplies. In many of the secluded valleys of East Tennessee there is yet a large quantity of forage and wheat which is being drawn out by our forces. The wheat is ground by the numerous mills now doing good Union service, and the question of supplies for the army in East Tennessee seems to be permanently solved.

A DESPERATE REBEL CHIEF.—The rebel Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, made a notable speech in the Richmond Congress, on Thursday of last week, which we gave yesterday. He said that the two greatest needs of the Confederacy were, to strengthen its army and improve its currency, and that the great question now was, shall the Confederacy stand or fall? He proposed to strengthen the army by declaring every white male person residing in the Confederate States, capable of bearing arms, to be in the military service. He said he would take *all*, without reference to age or occupation—Jews and Gentiles, Christians and infidels, citizens and foreign residents, the members of Congress, the Governors of States, and even the President of the Confederacy—not excepting exempts or those who had furnished substitutes. He would "pick them all up, and poke them into the army." He then declared that the South was a free country—that they "did not live under a Constitution which required them to sacrifice their liberties"—that "if he had taken an oath to support such a Constitution, he would disregard it;"—all of which was in excellent keeping with his previously expressed policy. If the rebels did not adopt his measures, the Confederacy would be brought to destruction.

Senator BROWN—this fire-eating, blood-thirsty rebel conspirator, who has for years been the willing colaborer of JEFF. DAVIS in "firing the Southern heart," and "precipitating the South into revolution" and ruin—at the close of his speech soared out: "When the [illegible] shall be done in this war and the smoke dissipates [illegible] shall fall, shall cover this capital as with a shroud, and demand to know the authors of all this calamity, let, for one, at least, answer to say, 'I did not do it—shake not thy gory locks at me.'"

Ah! BROWN! and JEFF. DAVIS and TOOMBS! and thou carrion infamous rebel conspirators and murderers shake off your awful responsibility; and the savage ghosts of the rebel dead that even now are haunting your guilty souls will be laid by no such dramatic exclamations as these.

THE ARMY AT CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. Grant on the Conduct of the War—Close of the East Tennessee Campaign—John Morgan—Sharpers at Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

It is said that Gen. GRANT has forwarded to Washington his views on the way the war should be conducted in future to insure the earliest and most complete suppression of the rebellion. What these views are in detail, is not of course known; but it may be assumed for a certainty, that the *concerted movement of all our armies under one policy, and, so far as practicable, under one direction*, is the principal feature of Gen. GRANT'S plan.

Assuming that it is true that Gen. GRANT has forwarded to Washington his plan,—and whether he has or not can be ascertained by inquiry at the proper department,—no one will question his title to do so, or the weight his recommendations should have. Standing before the country the first General in the field, with results proving his great abilities, almost marvelous, it is not to be supposed for an instant that his views will fail to excite the greatest interest. To suppose that they will not enter largely into the future conduct of the war is to imply a disposition to deny him the influence his great services entitle him to have, and a suspicion that the powers at Washington are inimical to the General, whom the country recognizes as not only having done most, but as best qualified to give counsel. Of course nobody thinks this. Therefore it may confidently be expected that the future movements of our armies and the policy that will prevail in the campaigns to follow will be much in accordance with the suggestions of Gen. GRANT.

No one, within the limits of our country, is so far removed, or so dull in observation, as not to perceive the necessity of a greater oneness in the management of the forces in the field. The difficulty is not and never has been so much an insufficient number of soldiers as the lack of concerted action. In the recent campaign of Gen. GRANT, this has been, and in the present situation of affairs may still be seen. It would be inadvisable to go into particulars, but it is a telling fact that great as are the fruits of our recent operations in this quarter, they might have been greater, had the mind that directed them been permitted to extend its power beyond the limits to which, under the present system, it is confined. What folly would it be deemed to require the pilot navigating a dangerous coast in stormy times, to send ashore for instructions, or for the Admiral of a fleet to send inland his suggestions as to what orders should be issued! Worse than vain it would be to hope for success, if some of these suggestions should be overruled, and another course required. It is just this that has given us sometimes partial success, sometimes defeat.

Gen. GRANT'S Vicksburgh campaign, which, in all its parts, was the grandest in conception, and the most perfect in execution in modern warfare, was his own, in opposition to almost everybody else, and especially in opposition to the powers at Washington. It was a grand structure of the heaviest timbers, and it stood the test. That and his recent grand achievements entitle him to be heard, almost to dictate, concerning the future conduct of the war.

But I do not suppose that the views of Gen. GRANT are confined to what the policy should be. I believe they extend not only to the kind of men, but, in some instances, at least, what particular men should be in certain places. He could not well do otherwise after presenting his theory, than to propose the instruments for giving it practical effect. That he has done so, and with the modesty that distinguishes the man, I can readily believe. And I can as readily believe that he has made no suggestion as to men that is not based on the best opportunities for observing, and after mature reflection, and that the sincerest desire to end the war in the shortest possible time, and in the most thorough manner, is the only motive that has induced him to present his views.

I do not pretend to speak from authority. If Gen. GRANT has not presented his views, nothing will be heard of them at Washington. If he has, we may surely assume that no time will be lost in giving them that consideration to which the great eminence of the author entitles them—at least that they will not, for any reason, be thrust aside, least of all rejected, because they may happen to conflict with the notions of those who have had time enough to prove that in them resides all the wisdom extant, but who, if they have done nothing else, have failed nevertheless to demonstrate that such is the fact.

The campaign in Eastern Tennessee is over. While BURNSIDE'S defence of Knoxville was very gallant and successful, the retreat of LONGSTREET was more deliberate, and his expulsion less complete than could have been desired. Compelled to raise the siege of Knoxville on account of the approach of SHERMAN'S force, the victory would have been more complete, and the whole state of the case would have been more satisfactory had that force made a vigorous pursuit. Should it turn out that the rebel General has retired to some advantageous point capable of being fortified and of a strong defence, where his communication with North Carolina and Virginia for supplies and reinforcements can be kept open, the presence of a heavy Federal force in East Tennessee will be necessitated, and much of the work which seemingly could never be done so well as now will have to be done at a disadvantage hereafter. At the present moment our advices as to the real situation of affairs there are too imperfect to judge how much has been left undone, and how much reason, if there is any, to regret the return of SHERMAN before the complete expulsion of LONGSTREET was an assumed fact. It is to be presumed that, in returning, SHERMAN acted under orders from a source that knows best.

The Fifteenth corps exhibited unmistakable signs of hard service, for many of the troops were next to shoeless, while there was, considering the severity of the weather, a distressing lack of blankets and overcoats. For the last few days, the weather has been quite severe. While the temperature has been not so low as further North, I notice that Northerners complain of the cold far more than in colder latitudes, to which they have been accustomed.

Our cavalry have made several tours of observation lately, otherwise raids, in various adjoining parts of the Confederacy; and the probability is there will be considerable "swashing about" for some time to come by that arm of the service.

It seems to be a pretty well authenticated fact that JOHN MORGAN recently crossed the Tennessee, some distance above this, and that he was by this time reported for duty to the rebel commander. It is, tolerably certain that two of his comrades were captured. Although almost entire credence is given to this version of the thing, I receive it with some allowance. Were I to record a tenth part of the reports afloat, the TIMES would not have room enough to print them. Even moderate experience in any life teaches one to give little heed to most that he hears.

The Tennessee River is now at a higher pitch than it has been at any time since the army occupied Chattanooga, and will not be much lower for several months to come. This will prove a permanent advantage, as it will improve navigation—a consideration of more importance than the outside world can appreciate.

Gen. GRANT had yesterday on a brief visit to Nashville—not the most interesting portion of his command, by any means. I suspect that that place, in some respects, bears a striking resemblance to Sodom, and, as a firm believer in what has been may be again, I would not wonder should its ultimate fate be similar. It is probable that he will institute an overhauling of some men and many things. My conviction has taught me that it is as much as the General ought to have on his hands to look after the deviltries attempted and actually perpetrated against the Government. Is there not one honest man left? is a question of force and significance in sundry places. Perhaps, however, considering the vast interests and the immense number of men one way and another in the service, it is not very surprising that corruption should prevail to the extent it does. The army is not precisely a school of morals. On the contrary, I have observed the tendency with most men on coming into the service was downward. Add to this, to the vast array of sharpers, speculators and thieves of every kind who hang on the skirts of the army. There was a time when the Jews almost "ran" the Army of the Cumberland, as they have to some extent almost every other. But it is hard to discriminate between the Jews and the Gentiles in such matters. Sometimes I have thought that, expert as the Jews ever and everywhere are, the Gentiles frequently get ahead of them—a fact that suggests a state of things where, one would suppose, the Government and honest men stood a very small chance.

By strict orders, the sharpers have to a large extent been kept away from the headquarters of the army; but Nashville, therefore, has been made their base, and I believe that, while there, Gen. GRANT will give them some attention. They had better scatter!

RODERICK.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another Letter from Gen. Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my letter to you, published in the TIMES of the 2d inst., I recited from a New-York paper what purported to be an extract from a letter dated Port Hudson, Nov. 2, said to have been written by a Captain in the Seventh regiment, addressed to his father which set forth that Lieut. GEO. E. COLEMAN, Jr., of New-York, having been captured by the rebels, had been hanged within twenty-four hours afterward, together with some twenty privates, (colored,) who were taken with him.

I stated, at the time, that such publications afforded indirect evidence of the manner of disposing of captured members of the *Corps d'Afrique* determined upon by the rebels, and that it was not to be expected that we should hear of the destruction of that class of troops by the rebels from Confederate authorities.

I am happy now to state, that I have received a note dated at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Dec. 21, 1863, over the signature of Lieut. GEO. E. COLEMAN, in the following words—doubtless all that he was permitted to write—to wit:

"Having seen a statement in the New-York TIMES that I had been executed, I deem it my duty to inform you, that I am an occupant of this prison, and am receiving treatment in common with other prisoners here."

This is the whole of the note; and while it happily furnishes the most acceptable evidence that Lieut. COLEMAN was not murdered, as reported by the writer from Port Hudson, the circumstance under which it was written—in the Libby Prison under the surveillance of rebel officers—and its entire silence as to the fate of the twenty colored privates who were taken prisoners with him, makes the inference unavoidable, that the privates were murdered as stated in the letter from Port Hudson.

The rebel authorities in Richmond were no doubt anxious to show that Lieut. COLEMAN himself had not been murdered, and therefore permitted him to contradict the report concerning himself; but they would not permit him to say a word as to the disposition made of the privates who were captured with him, whose fate was reported in the very same letter, published in the TIMES, where Lieut. COLEMAN saw the account of his own destruction.

I regard this note from Lieut. COLEMAN as proof that the Port Hudson letter is true in precisely that portion of it, about which Lieut. COLEMAN maintains a deathlike silence.

I stated in my letter of the 2nd inst., speaking of Mr. OULD, the rebel Agent of Exchange, that "he might say, and with verbal truth, speaking individually, that he would deliver them (prisoners for exchange) under certain conditions, all prisoners (of ours) in his hands, without intending to include this class of (colored) troops, because, by the action of the Confederate authorities, not a single man, officer or soldier, belonging to the *Corps d'Afrique* had been or will be permitted to come into his hands. They have, on the contrary, when captured, been either murdered, cast into prison, or sold into slavery. They are not recognized, in the South as soldiers."

That I was in the main justified in using the above language, has been since sufficiently evinced by the shocking and sickening announcement of the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 17th inst., avowing, almost in direct terms, that the Confederate troops have been instructed how to dispose of colored troops of the Federal army, who may fall into their hands—for this is the language of the editor:

"The Yankees are not going to send their negro troops into the field—they know as well as we do that no reliance can be placed upon them; but as depot guards, prison guards, &c., they will relieve their white troops. This is the use that will be made of them. Should they be sent to field, and be put in battle, none will be taken prisoners—our troops understand what to do in such cases. If any negroes have been captured during the war, as soldiers in the enemy's ranks, we have not heard of them. We have not heard of such a case having been reported. The [illegible] is therefore settled."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

THE HEENAN FIGHT.—We have copied from the English newspapers sundry comments on the recent fight between HEENAN and KING. Persons interested in knowing the view taken of the subject in the American sporting world, will find them set forth in the article which we copy from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* in another column.

WAR PICTURE.—The New-York *Mercury* publishes a very fine engraving of a rebel raid into Union territory. It is from a design by DARLEY, and is in every respect most admirable as a work of art.

UNITED STATES STEAMER VICKSBURGH,
OFF NARROWS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will oblige me by stating in your paper, for the information of all vessels bound to sea, that this vessel, the guard-ship, lies just below the Narrows. During the day she has the guard flag at the fore-royal masthead, which is a white flag with a red cross diagonally; at night she has a white light at the foremast head and one at the main peak.

If vessels proceeding to sea will pass close to her they will be boarded without any delay to them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. L. BRAINE, Lieut. Com'd'r,
Commanding U. S. Steamer Vicksburgh.

A General Enrollment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

By order of the Department of Headquarters, the Chief Quartermaster is ordered to enroll all camp followers and citizens employed by the Government. The enrollment will be completed by about the 1st of January.

The river is eight feet deep on the shoals, and is rising.

Veterans Re-enlisting.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The remnants of the gallant Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiment have reënlisted for the war, and will soon return home on furlough to recruit. The Colonels of this regiment, Col. [illegible] and Col. GUSTAVUS W. TOWN, have both fallen in battle, and the regiment has passed through the severest conflicts of the Army of the Potomac. A [illegible] awaits them.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

Escape of Deserters at Yorktown—Significant Expressions of the North Carolina Press—Matters at Newbern.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The officers of the Russian fleet visited Newport's News and other points of interest in this vicinity to-day, on the steamer C. W. Thomas, Capt. WALL.

Two men of the New-York mounted rifles, named [illegible] BOWMAN and —— BRAINARD, who deserted to the rebels and served with them some time, came into our lines some weeks ago as refugees, and were about to take the oath, when they were detected, tried by Court-Martial, and sentenced to be shot to death, and were awaiting their execution in jail at Yorktown.

Last evening they effected their escape by sawing [illegible] with a knife. The Provost-Guard searched for them all night, and finally learned, this morning, that they had been set across the river by some negroes two miles above Yorktown, and they must now be within the rebel lines.

Gen. WISTAR is in command at Yorktown, during the absence of Gen. [illegible].

FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Dec. 27.

The North Carolina Times says a five-dollar gold-piece was sold at auction for $650 in Confederate money, at Danville, a few days since.

The same paper heartily indorses President LINCOLN's recent Proclamation, and advises the people of the State to accept it. It also copies and indorses a remarkable article from the Richmond Whig, which contains the following significant paragraph:

"Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It has sinned against the light, committed the unpardonable sin, and must die."

The Raleigh Standard and the Raleigh Progress are very severe in their criticisms on JEFF. DAVIS' Message. They publish President LINCOLN's Message and Proclamation, with favorable comments.

The North Carolina Times says the British schooner [illegible], which was captured by the United States transport Fulton, and then abandoned, made her way into Swansboro, near Wilmington, unloaded her salt, and was about to run the blockade in ballast, when she was caught and burnt by one of the United States steamers.

The health of this Department is good. The weather is mild and pleasant.

Heavy Storm West.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The heaviest and most extensive snow-storm known in the West for many years commenced last night, and still continues. Dispatches represent it as exceedingly severe beyond the Mississippi, and North as far as Green Bay, and south as far as Springfield. The snow is drifting so that several railroads are completely blocked up. The storm is reported to be very violent in Iowa.

More Arrests by the U. S. Marshal.

U. S. Marshal MURRAY yesterday arrested five [illegible] inhabitants of the City, charged with being engaged in the business of forwarding [illegible] goods to the rebels. They will probably be sent to Fort Lafayette to-day. Their names are withheld by the Marshal for "prudential reasons."

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents; also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with valuable letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being [illegible] of the news of the day, [illegible] alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient [illegible] form all news of importance, and must prove valuable as a record to all-time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

The Sudden Changes of Weather

We are now experiencing render this a trying season for [illegible]. Coughs and Colds are [illegible], and the foundation of many a fatal case of Pulmonary Disorder is now being laid. Let the [illegible], in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness are quickly cured by this standard remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces. The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Genuine Honey Soap. Made only by F. S. CLEAVER. A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 21 and 23 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. BOYSTON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Sewing-machines [illegible] And for Sale—New. W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 496 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present. FIRST PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Circulars furnished gratis. W. H. RUSSELL, Agent, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope.—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. [illegible] Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The "Holiday Hat" introduced by Burke, [illegible] for style and finish, cannot be surpassed. No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Metropolitan Fair is to be held in the Metropolitan City of New-York, commencing 28th of March, 1864, for the relief of the sick and wounded of the National Army. It is designed to be something much larger than a "fair" in the modern acceptation of that term. Every branch of agriculture, trade, industry and art, will be invited to contribute its choicest and costliest products for exhibition and sale. Musical and dramatic artists will be invited to aid the common cause with their talent and genius. All the material resources of the great City of New-York and of the region directly tributary to it, are to be invoked. The farmers of New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and the adjacent States, will send in specimens of their finest stock; our factories will contribute locomotives, grand pianos, sewing machines, steam plows and all the mechanical products of Northern intelligence and industry, in aid of this great cause of National Unity.

Every class that can give anything or produce anything that will furnish the means of succoring our national camps and hospitals will make itself tributary to a great "National Exposition" for purposes not of mere ostentation, but of substantial aid to the country.

Two Committees—one of ladies, and another of gentlemen—have been appointed to carry out this undertaking. You are invited personally to cooperate in it, or, if you cannot do so, to give it the influence of your name, example and position. By a "Fair" such as we contemplate in New-York, Chicago has just raised nearly sixty thousand dollars for army relief. This sum may well save to the nation the lives of ten thousand soldiers. Who can tell what these may be worth in diminishing the cost and duration of the war?

Boston has already realized one hundred and forty thousand dollars through her "Fair," and Cincinnati is doing the same thing, with every promise of a result equally splendid. Cannot and should not the City of New-York, and the wealthy region of which it is the centre, do more for this great national object than Chicago, Cincinnati or Boston, or than all three together?

We confidently rely on your aid, and call on you for it without hesitation of apology. We apply to you in the interest of no party, Radical or Conservative, Republican or Democratic, Administration or Anti-administration. To all these shades of opinion we are strangers. We know only this, that to send our national soldiers in the field supplies to supplement those Government undertakes to give them, but which they sometimes fail to receive, and thus to relieve them when sick and in misery is a work of Christian charity, and that it is a work of intelligent patriotism, also, as economizing their life, health, and efficiency, on which, under God, the nation depends in this its time of trouble.

We, therefore, ask every clergyman to announce this humane undertaking to the people, and to advise them to do what they can to further it. We ask the press to give it the widest publicity and the most earnest encouragement. We call on every workshop, factory and mill for a specimen of the best thing it can turn out; on every artist, great and small, for one of his creations; on all loyal women for the exercise of their taste and industry; on farmers for the product of their fields and dairies. The miner, the naturalist, the man of science, the traveler, can each send something, that can, at the very least, be converted into a blanket that will warm, and may save from death, some one soldier whom Government supplies have failed to reach. Every one who can produce anything that has money value is invited to give a sample of his best work, as an offering to the cause of National Unity. Every loyal and patriotic workingman, mechanic or farmer who can make a pair of shoes or raise a barrel of apples, is called on to contribute something that can be turned into money, and again from money into the means of economizing the health and the life of our national soldiers.

Contributions are also invited for temporary loan and exhibition. Connected with the Fair will be a Museum of Paintings, Statuary, Ancient Furniture, Autographs, Articles of Vertu, and Curiosities of every class. They will be on exhibition during the Fair and fully protected against injury.

These contributions, whether loans or donations, should be consigned to Mrs. ALFRED SCHERMERHORN and Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 2 Great Jones-st. Money is also needed for expenses of printing and advertising, express charges, freight, &c., &c. Contributions of money should be sent to Mrs. ELLEN E. STRONG, Treasurer of Metropolitan Fair, No. 2 Great Jones-st., New-York.

REV. H. W. BELLOWS, President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., C. R. AGNEW, M. D., WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., GEO. T. STRONG, Esq., — Standing Committee U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Ladies' Executive Committee.

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Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Coe's Cough Balsam.
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO. And all Druggists.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Discolorations on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP AND LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. All consultations FREE.

Look out for Counterfeits!—Not only of bank bills, but everything truly valuable. We understand that even the indispensable articles known as "Family Dye Colors" are no exception to this rule. The imitations, like all counterfeits, are utterly worthless. Remember that HOWE & STEVENS' Family Dye Colors are the original, the only valuable and useful thing of the kind.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 767—Dec. 31, 1863.
9, 67, 17, 2, 39, 24, 65, 26, 72, 68, 69, 49.
CLASS 768—Dec. 31, 1863.
15, 18, 23, 27, 2, 32, 66, 30, 6, 13, 36, 45, 65.
S. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 622.—Dec. 31, 1863.
20, 15, 55, 60, 34, 73, 38, 62, 2, 33, 10, 59, 41.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A NEW METHOD OF CURING CERTAIN DISEASES, BY THE USE OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

has been recently discovered, and is calculated to supersede the use of all electro-magnetic machines, external applications, liniments, plasters, emmenagogues, medicines for fever and ague, rheumatism, paralysis, numbness, neuralgia, &c. The application is simple, the effects pleasant, and the cure positive and infallible. It proves what we have for nearly a quarter of a century maintained, that Radway's Ready Relief is the best, quickest and most important remedial agent ever discovered. It is, however, only recently that we have discovered its immense curative power in certain diseases by this new process.

THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION

was suggested to us by Professor REID, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New-York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospital, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have tried it in a number of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The success of the Ready Relief, in its ordinary application, has been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let those afflicted with the following complaints use it under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Gout, Sciatica, Nervousness, Fever and Ague, INDIGESTION, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, Cramps, Spasms, Lumbago, Headache, Heart Disease.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Retention, Suppression, or Misplaced Menstruation.

URINAL ORGANS. Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Pains, Aches, Spasms in the Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.

THE APPLICATION in these cases must be made **TO THE SPINE.**

Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF fourteen or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend its application in this form as an experiment, but with a full knowledge that it will cure either of the above-named complaints.

We are recommending no new or untried medicine—its merit and efficacy as a specific for many of the pains, aches, and infirmities that afflict mankind are acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application for certain complaints, which, if followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment in vogue. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE LIST OF GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASES, of which we have a most splendid assortment:

MANTEL AND TABLE ORNAMENTS. Malachite and plain Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Coupes, Bronze Figures and Groups, Parian Statuary and Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, &c.

BUREAU AND ETAGERE ORNAMENTS. Cologne Sets, Powder Boxes, Ringstands, Grotesque Bronze Figures, Card Receivers, &c.

TABLE WARE. Ivory and Pearl Cutlery, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Tea-sets, Trays, Waiters, Urns, Kettles, Goblets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Epergnes, Forks and Spoons, Wine Stands, &c.

FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE. Dinner Sets, plain and decorated; Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets; Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Punch-bowls, &c.

Also, our usual fine selection of **CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.** E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE. ONLY 38 CENTS A BOX. Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. PLATED FORKS, URNS AND TEA-SETS. PLATED CASTERS, WAITERS and CAKE BASKETS. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, all sizes. TOOL CHESTS, from $3 50 to $35. BOYS' SLEIGHS. CRIMPING AND GOFFERING MACHINES, just imported. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

A 1 FURNITURE. $150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY. Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH. Consisting of ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. All goods warranted as represented.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row. Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES—For LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 75 cents per pair; Pearl do., $1 per pair; a fine assortment for ladies and gentlemen, at WELLING'S, No. 207 Centre-st., sign of the Golden Elephant.

CORA L. V. SCOTT, LATE HATCH, HAS been invited to give a series of discourses, under spiritual influence, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on SUNDAY, Jan. 3.

LETTER NO. 2.

ON ELECTRICAL THERAPEUTICS,

BY DR. CHAMBERLIN, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, NO. 30 BOND-ST., N. Y.

The object of the following communications is to present a brief analysis of the principles of Medical Electricity, with a collection of facts demonstrating that this subtle and mysterious agent is not only useful in some cases, but is indispensable in the cure of disease in all its varied forms.

ELECTRICITY

is an ever-present, all-pervading principle, or influence, identified with all substances that it cannot be separated; nothing can escape its influence—it not only identifies itself with, but governs and controls all substances, from the invisible particles of gaseous matter to the revolution of planets. It is the cause of all causes, save the first great cause, the Infinite Mind which created it and employed it as an instrumentality for carrying into effect its designs and executing its laws. It is the cause of all decomposition, recomposition and transformation—it is the cause of light, heat, attraction and repulsion—it excites all motion—it is the exciting cause of life, growth, decay and death. Such is its influence over the vegetable kingdom, that delicate plants can be brought into existence almost at the will of the operator.

In passing to the animal kingdom we find this electric agent [illegible] its power in every strata of the living organism, entering into the composition of every part, producing the countless myriads of changes, building up and tearing down, and supplying the system with the necessary means to preserve its equilibrium, and to combat the destructive elements threatening its very existence. It lays hold of the crude food in the stomach, converts it into a state of fluidity, transmutes it into arterial blood, and sends it on its important office of supplying nutriment according to the necessities of the body, neglecting none of its requirements, but conveying to every bone, muscle, nerve, gland, &c., the elements necessary for its growth, development, and ultimate perfection.

The question might here be asked, how is all this accomplished? We will here ask a few questions and then proceed to a solution of the propositions. Why is it that the needle points to the pole? Why is it that bodies in an electro-positive state attract those in a negative? Why is that a bar of steel, bent in the form of the letter U, can be made to sustain hundreds of pounds? Why is it that one end of a galvanic current will decompose and disperse metallic bodies, while the other end of the same current will deposit the separate particles upon a metallic surface with such nice precision? In reply, we affirm that it is owing to the law of electrical affinity, or polarity, founded upon the two base principles in nature, the acid and the alkali. The human system is but a galvanic battery, with its acids and alkalies, constituting the electro-positive and negative forces, and it is by this antagonism that all the multifarious changes in the human system, as well as throughout nature, are wrought. Every mental as well as physical manifestation, either voluntary or involuntary, is the result of this antagonism. Secretion, excretion, digestion and circulation, as well as every other functional operation of the body, are wholly attributable to the law of electrical influence. The nervous system which encircles the body in a complete network, is the first organized link in the animal structure, and it is in and through this system that electricity acts and responds to the voluntary and involuntary operations of the mind, which governs and controls it at pleasure, while electricity governs all the forces of the body.

Having made these prefatory remarks, we are now prepared to show from evidence the most conclusive the cause of disease. Nature has her disturbances as well as man: the cause is both instances is the same. Observe the gathering of the storm-cloud; listen to the mutterings of the distant thunder. By and by the atmosphere is in commotion, increasing to a hurricane, lashing the aqueous billows mountain high, moving ponderable bodies and even uprooting the giant forests. In an instant all is calm. The contending elements have subsided; the warfare is ended, and all seems in a quiescent state. And why? Simply because the positive and negative forces of Electricity have equalized themselves in the earth and atmosphere.

THE SAME LAW

is alike applicable to the human system. All diseases can be traced, either directly or indirectly, to a change of the electrical polarities of the nervous system. Man has his calms, his gentle breezes and desolating hurricanes. Observe his quiet attitude. A letter is placed in his hand foreboding bad news. He becomes nervously excited. He breaks the seal, and is informed of the death of a bosom friend and falls to the earth a corpse. The excitement of the mind has so deranged the electric forces as to paralyze vital organs.

AGAIN.

In health the viscera organs of the body are positively charged, and the health forces are outward to the periphery, removing through the millions of pores a large portion of the waste particles of the body; this constitutes a sort of a safety-valve by which the system is relieved of poisonous matter, which has no other means of escape, and can only be retained in the system at the expense of life, health, and vitality. When the central forces of the body are active and the insensible perspiration is freely passing off and the blood is coursing through its channels to the extremities, and the millions of ramified nerve-fibres encircling the very cuticle, are properly charged with electrical life, the result must be unalloyed health, as every part is in electrical harmony.

NOW MARK THE CHANGE!

The body in this glowing condition is exposed to currents of cold air; instantly the action of the entire system is reversed; the electricity of the nervous system having an affinity for heat is attracted inward. From contraction by cold the small bloodvessels close, and the blood retires inward to the main trunks, the surface of the body contracts, and the pores close; the electrical polarities of the nervous system are now changed, the health forces arrested, and the result is disease.

Forty-nine cases out of fifty of catarrh, bronchitis, pulmonary consumption, pneumonia, pleurisy, rheumatism and neuralgia have their origin from the above cause, which can be explained in a single sentence, electricity unbalanced, causing too much internal heat and too much external cold.

Thus far, we have only spoken of disease in its incipient stage, but shall show that all conditions arise from the same cause, as Electricity not only possesses the power of changing the electrical action of the nerves, but also the constituents of the fluids of the body. After the electrical polarities have been broken up, the fluids (as the blood, urine, bile, &c.,) may be changed in character from a loss of electrical balance, and even the functions of material organs may be arrested, or the organs themselves changed, as in hepatization, enlargement, ulceration, decomposition, &c. But even this change is owing to a loss of electrical power, which regulates the principles of waste and reproduction.

Continued in Monday's TIMES.

Since Dr. CHAMBERLIN's arrival in New-York his treatment has been put to the most practical test, and the results have been the most remarkable. His rooms have been visited by hundreds of persons suffering from diseases of long standing—diseases which had for years resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies, and in nearly every instance where the treatment was continued a cure was effected.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

An interesting pamphlet forwarded to order by addressing Dr. O. K. CHAMBERLIN, No. 30 Bond-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st. NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of the Company will be PAID at this Office on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 24, 1863, until Jan. 2, 1864.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

IMPORTANT.

The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer Celia, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s

VERZENAY CABINET, AND DRY VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE,

of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.

The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:

E. D. FELTER.
W. B. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PURDY & NICHOLAS.
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NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTIETH YEAR.

OFFICE NO. 56 PINE-ST., At the corner of William.

With the first day of January, 1864, the NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER passes from the hands of Messrs. FRANCIS HALL & COMPANY, who have been its conductors for more than fifty years, into those of new proprietors, who will be known to the public as the "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION."

In making this change, it is not the purpose of those concerned to alter the general character of the journal, or to abandon the independent and elevated tone which it has traditionally brought to the discussion of all political and social questions. It is designed, on the contrary, to give the paper, under its new auspices, fresh and more legitimate claims to the title of a COMMERCIAL JOURNAL. It will devote special attention to the Department of

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

for which it has organized correspondence, insuring the readiest and most detailed daily accounts of the movements of shipping on all the waters of the world, thus rendering the paper essential to

THE SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Its FINANCIAL ARTICLE, its daily reports of the WHOLESALE MARKETS, and of the movements in the DRY GOODS, PRODUCE, and other departments of Trade, will be distinguished by their fullness and correctness.

While thus vindicating its claim to be a

RELIABLE ORGAN OF THE MERCANTILE CLASSES,

the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER WILL NOT BE the ORGAN of any OTHER class, or INTEREST, or CLIQUE, or PARTY. It aims to be thoroughly independent of all partisan influence, and to be governed exclusively by the ambition to discover TRUTH, and as far as practicable to make it acceptable and current in place of the of errors fact, and of political, economical and moral science, to the propagation of which so large a portion of the cotemporary press is lamentably addicted.

Thus while unalterably and earnestly loyal to the Government, in its warfare against armed rebellion, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will be constrained to criticise freely such national measures as it deems impolitic or unnecessary or mischievous, and to award censure as impartially as it accords praise where praise is due.

In fact, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER proposes to itself no aim short of a public recognition that its columns are to be consulted for the frankness and directness of its expressions of opinion, and the zeal with which it avoids the stigma of sensation journalism, by marking all unvouched-for and questionable news, of which the telegraph is so productive, with appropriate doubt, or explicit denial and exposure. The News Department shall not only be remarkable for its promptitude and fullness, but for

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The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economize the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 26, 1863.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee for the collection of a fund for the relief of the suffering Schleswig-Holsteiners, appeal to the Germans of New-York to interest themselves in the noble cause represented by them.

Our countrymen all over Germany are proving their sincere sympathy with the fate of the brave inhabitants of the German Duchies in the most emphatic manner, but the suffering, especially among the late employes of the Government, who have paid for their patriotism with the immediate loss of their income, is so great that every offering which the German heart may be prompted to give to the German cause will be needed, and such assistance is confidently expected also from the Germans of America.

Let us respond to this expectation, Germans of New-York, and by ample gifts assure our suffering countrymen in the distant Fatherland of our heartfelt sympathy with their struggle against oppression and wrong.

The undersigned will be happy to receive your contributions.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

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GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
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ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

CARD.

The Common Council having tendered me the use of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, for New-Year's day, I shall be most happy to exchange congratulations with my friends and fellow-citizens, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on that day.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris, Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

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W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 27 William-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft." The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken. Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE. Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds payable in gold. Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold. San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold. Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold. City of [illegible] (California) [illegible] per cent. Bonds, payable in gold. Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency. Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency. Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
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Office of Mariposa Company, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 134, 251, 284, 312, [illegible] ... and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 1, 1863.

Office of the Mariposa Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 21, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company. JAMES HOY, President.
Geo. N. Fowler, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY (Eastern Division), No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1863.—The interest due 1st December on the PREFERRED CERTIFICATES issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the [illegible] day of January, at the office of the Trustees, No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible] By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

[illegible] Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of [illegible] will be held at the Banking-house, No. [illegible] Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 2, to Tuesday, Jan. 12. [illegible]

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co., [illegible]
TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until [illegible] the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will, after Jan. 1, 1864, be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
Cleveland, Dec. 24, 1863. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by C. G. ROBBINS & SON, No. 34 William-st.

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VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. DISTRICT OF INDIANA.
By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
676	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$6,000
1288	4,000	1052	5,000	1268	1,000
1366	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	5,000
1616	4,000	1782	7,000	1636	5,000
1926	3,000	2130	4,000	2167	11,000
394	3,000	320	5,000	602	5,000
816	7,000	897	3,000	1172	5,000
1352	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.
Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.
Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 25th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:
The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in the County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.
The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.
The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1853, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $[illegible], and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1856, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,[illegible], and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the resaleing.
DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS, have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Office of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, Cincinnati, Dec. 25, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed Preserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the first prox., and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors held Dec. 23, 1863.
The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.
CHARLES L. FROST, EDWARD WESTON, HENRY G. MARQUAND, Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, O., Dec. 22, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Co., Broadway, cor. 42d-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.
The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 26th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January. W. TITUS, Sec'y.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 52 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent. M. K. JESUP & CO.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at [illegible] M., and continue open one hour.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

State of Michigan, State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, Dec. 22, 1863.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Michigan, due in New-York on the first day of January, 1864, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital .... ONE MILLION STERLING in 50,000 Shares of £20 each.
Already issued, 15,000 Shares of £20 each.
DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender, Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager.
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
BANKERS.
London—The Union Bank of London.
Liverpool—The Bank of England.
Manchester—The Bank of England.
India and China—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
New-York—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
London—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
Liverpool—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
New-York—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.
THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, (LIMITED,)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
New-York, Aug. 24, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital .... £500,000. Reserved fund .... £[illegible]
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Colombo, Kandy, Galle,
Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, Yokohama, Japan, Mauritius,
Manila, Batavia, Bankok.
The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, Office of HENRY A. HEISER & SON, No. 40 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Bankers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.
No. 45 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.
The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, a 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

$30,000.
TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS.—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 51st-st., between 1st and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.
This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.
For full particulars see rules and regulations.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

Bank Department, Albany, Dec. 17, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1840, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Co., No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Seventh Ward Bank, New-York, Dec. 29, 1863.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Market Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company, New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

Office Brevoort Insurance Company, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1863.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF RAILWAY County, City and Town Bonds can obtain information as to the payment of coupons attached upon application to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st. Dealer in Securities of every description. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

INTEREST ON INDIANA STATE DEBT.—On and after the 6th day of January next, we will advance the Half-yearly Interest which falls due on the 1st of that month on the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 29, 1863.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

Tradesmen's Bank, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

THE ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due 1st prox., will be paid by us on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax.
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $37,[illegible], due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. [illegible] ... of $500 each.
The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 33 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.
The next payment, $17,500, will be due April 1, 1864.
W. SCHALL, E. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Park-row, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon; or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.
ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

Greenwich Bank, Dec. 21, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Association, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, poll to open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M., and that the transfer book will be closed until after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE to conduct the Stock business at No. 23 William-st., as heretofore. All orders attended to with the usual promptness. S. E. P. LAZARUS.
Dec. 31, 1863.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
New-York, December, 1863.

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Three and a Half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the past six months, payable in cash, on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst. The Dividend will be payable to Eastern Stockholders, at the banking-house of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, and to the Dubuque Stockholders, only at the Treasurer's office in Dubuque.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 31, and reopened on Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.
EDWARD STIMSON, President.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th day of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., on the 18th inst., a dividend of four and two-thirds per cent., on preferred, and two per cent. on common stock, was declared and payable at the transfer office of Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from 17th instant to 3d proximo. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.
The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order.
GEO. L. SENEY, Cashier.

Office of the Central Mining Company, No. 236 Pearl-st., Market Bank Building, New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF 2 50-100 per share (10 per cent.) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 18th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 8th to the morning of 19th January. By order of the Board. JAMES McMILLS, Treasurer.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, Dec. 24, 1863.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent. "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 4, 1864. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on the 15th January next. The Company will also assume the payment of the Government tax on the same. Holders of stock registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th January inclusive. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Bank of New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.
159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Broadway Bank, New-York, Dec. 21, 1863.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed till that date.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo.
By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
The Direction have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4, without tax.
An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on the same day. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 2 P.M.
Dec. 17, 1863. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 2 next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 24th inst. to date of payment inclusive.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent, payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.
W. S. CAPMAN, Cashier.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.
DIVIDEND NO. 35.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th December to Jan. 2. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

Seventh Ward Bank, New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.
FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current half year, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Irving Bank, New-York, Dec. 29, 1863.
21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

Market Bank, New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Phenix Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.
The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.
All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
John S. Dickerson, James Bryce, Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits on or before the 9th of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
No. 1 Third-avenue, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 4 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. Bull, Sec. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK OR PORTER.—An Englishman 30 years of age, of good character and business habits, wishes a situation in a firm, provision or general store, as book-keeper, entry clerk or light porter, where he would make himself useful; no objection to railway or general express office; town or country. Address A. G., Box No. 143 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 15th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—is perfectly acquainted with the City, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS *waiter, a situation in a private family; has four years' reference* from his present employer, and eleven from his previous one. Apply for two days, at his employer's residence, No. 399 5th-av., corner 33d-st.

AS MANAGER OR FOREMAN.—WANTED a situation as manager or foreman of an iron foundry; can furnish the best of references. Address IRON FOUNDER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A gentleman, who is well acquainted with the New-Jersey trade, and who is a good accountant, wishes to engage with a house in the above trade, either as salesman or book-keeper. Good City and country references given. Address Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man of 24 years, in a wholesale house—grocery preferred; has some experience in clothing and boots and shoes; can bring good reference from former and last employer. Address, from this date to April 1, B. E., Box No. 21, Tarrytown, New-York.

$75.—THE ADVERTISER WILL GIVE seventy-five dollars to any person who will secure for him a berth as Purser on one of the Liverpool, Glasgow, Havana or New-Orleans steamships. Can give the best of references. Agents may apply. Address, for two days, E. T. E., Box No. 127 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of
GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 166 Water-st.

BOY WANTED—A STOUT, INTELLIGENT, honest boy, of about 16 years, in a store. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, O. P., Box No. 162 Times Office.

BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, HONEST BOY can obtain a good situation by applying at No. 214 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WAITER WANTED.—A STEADY, RESPECTable man as first-class waiter in a private family. He must be well recommended and be willing to be useful and obliging. Apply at No. 22 Washington-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG French lady, educated in the best schools of Paris, desires to find, in a good family, a pleasant room and board, in exchange for some hours lessons in French and music. Apply to M. LASSALLE, editor of the Courier des Etats Unis, No. 30 Walker-st., from 11 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO young girls, aged 11 and 14 years, and for their mother, a widow, part of the time, either in a school or Christian family. Address for 3 days, stating terms and particulars, A. H., Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE in a strictly respectable private family, between 6th and 6th avs. and 14th and 30th sts., board, with one large front and furnished room on 2d floor, with gas, fire, and plenty of closet room. References exchanged. Address V. T. U., Box No. 146 Times Office.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE SUITE OF five rooms, communicating, with Southern exposure, can be secured at No. 7 West 18th-st. Private table if desired.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA, of the Société Hygiènique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 388 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Infantry Accoutrements under advertisement inviting proposals for 100,000 sets, which bids were opened Dec. 23, 1863, viz.:
T. G. Williams & Co., 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at ... $[illegible]
L. R. Baker, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
[illegible] Dingee, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
C. S. Storms, 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
C. S. Storms, 10,000 sets, Watertown Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
W. S. Hansell & Son, 10,000 sets, Frankford Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
Geo. Peters, 10,000 sets, Frankford Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
[illegible] Gaylord, 10,000 sets, Allegheny Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
[illegible] Wilson & Co., 10,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
Sterling & Co., 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
McFarland & Dempsey, 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at ... [illegible]
(Signed). GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen. Chf. of Ord.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.
Post Office Department, Washington City, Oct. [illegible], 1863.
Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 5, 1864, (to be decided by the 10th,) for conveying the mails of the United States in the State of Kansas and Territories of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the overland route to California. Proposals are also invited for four years' service. (from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.)

KANSAS.
[illegible] From Atchison, by Lancaster, Kinnekuk, Kennekuk, Long Chain, Seneca, Loramie Creek, Guittard's, Oketo, Otoe, Pawnee, (Nebraska Territory,) Grayson's, Big Sandy, Thompson's, Kiowa, Little Blue, Liberty Farm, Lone Tree, Thirty-two-mile Creek, Summit, Hooks, Fort Kearney, Plum Creek, Plum Creek, Willow Island, Midway, Gilman's, Cottonwood Springs, Cold Springs, Fremont Springs, Elk Horn, Alkali Lake, Sand Hill, Diamond Springs, South Platte, Julesburgh, (Colorado Territory,) Antelope, Spring Hill, Dennison's, Valley Station, Kelly's, Beaver Creek, Bijoy, Fremont's Orchard, Eagle's Nest, Latham, Cache, La Poudre, Sherwood's, Laporte, Boner, Cherokee, (Idaho Territory,) Virginia Dale, Willow Springs, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Cooper Creek, Rock Creek, Medicine Bow, Fort Halleck, Elk Mountain, Pass Creek, North Platte, Sage Creek, Pine Grove, Bridger's Pass, Sulphur Springs, Waskie, Dug Springs, Laclede, Big Pond, Black Buttes, Rock Point, Salt Wells, Rock Springs, Green River, Lone Tree, (Utah Territory,) South Bend, Church Buttes, Millersville, Fort Bridger, Muddy, Quaking Asp Springs, Bear River, Needle Rock, Echo Canon, Hanging Rock, Weaver, Daniels, Kimballs' and Mountain Dale, to Salt Lake City, [illegible] miles and back, daily.
Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)
Leave Atchison daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City thirteenth day by 8 A. M., ([illegible] hours.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 8 P. M.
Arrive at Atchison thirteenth day by 8 P. M. ([illegible] hours.)
Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Atchison daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City fifteenth day by 8 A. M., ([illegible] hours.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 8 P. M.
Arrive at Atchison fifteenth day by 8 P. M., (336 hours.)
Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

UTAH TERRITORY.
[illegible] From Salt Lake City, by Traveler's Rest, Rock Wells, Joe Dug Out, Fort Crittenden, Pe Nevado, Rush Valley, Point Lookout, Simpson's Springs, River Bed, Dug Way, Black Rock, Fish Springs, Boyd's, Willow Springs, Canon Station, Deep Creek, Prairie Gate, Antelope Springs, Spring Valley, Shell Creek, Gold Canon, Butte, Mountain Springs, Ruby Valley, (Nevada Territory,) Jacob's Wells, Diamond Springs, Sulphur Springs, Robert's Creek, Camp Station, Dry Creek, Cape Horn, Simpson's Park, Reese River, Mount Airy, Castle Rock, Edwards Creek, Cold Springs, Middle Gate, Fair View, Mountain Wells, Still Water, Old River, Bisby's, Nevada and Desert Wells, to Virginia City, [illegible] miles and back, daily.
Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Virginia City seventh day by [illegible] A. M. ([illegible] hours;)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City seventh day by 10 A. M. ([illegible] hours;)
Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Virginia City eighth day by 8 A. M. ([illegible] hours;)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City eighth day by 10 A. M. ([illegible] hours;)
Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NEVADA TERRITORY.
[illegible] From Virginia City, by Carson, Genoa, Friday's, Yank's, Strawberry, Webster, Moss, Sportsman's Hall, and Placerville (California,) to Folsom City, 160 miles and back, daily.
Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Folsom City next day by 10 A. M., (24 hours.)
Leave Folsom City daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Virginia City next day by 8 A. M., (24 hours.)
Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Folsom City third day by 10 A. M., (48 hours.)
Leave Folsom City daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Virginia City third day by 8 A. M., (48 hours.)
Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

COLORADO TERRITORY.
[illegible] From Latham, by Big Bend, Fort Lupton, and Pierson's, to Denver City, 60 miles and back, daily.
Leave Denver daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Latham same day, by 8 P. M., (12 hours;)
Leave Latham daily on the arrival of the mail from Atchison and from Salt Lake;
Arrive at Denver in twelve hours after.
Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NOTES.
Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantee and certificate; and must provide for the conveyance of the mail "with celerity, certainty and security," using the terms of the law.
It will be perceived that the schedules are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom City and back, conveying the *entire mail*, each way, in 16 days, eight months in the year; and in 20 days four months in the year.
For form of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, &c., &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of this date, to be had at principal Post-offices. Bidders should be careful to prepay bids.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
Navy Department, Washington, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 18th day of January next, for furnishing the requisite supply of Bunting and Dry Goods for the use of the navy at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the balance of the year, ending the 30th June, 1864.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.
The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard or to the Bureau. Samples will be seen and special information obtained on application to the Navigation Officer.
All articles must be delivered to the Yard, at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weight, &c., at the Yard, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereat.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. [illegible], 181, 183 and 185 East Twenty-third-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD COOPER, Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.
Maurice J. Power, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 28, 1863.

U. S. A. Medical Purveyor's Office, Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.
MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to HENNELL STEVENS, Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN CHICAGO, ILL., FOR RENT.—Chicago has a present population of 150,000. It will soon be doubled. The "Revere House" is situated on the corner of Clark and Kinzey sts., two blocks from Clark-st. bridge; is new, and furnished with steam cooking and laundry facilities, with all modern improvements; carpeted throughout with first-class Brussels, and furnished complete in every department. It will be ready for occupancy in all February. The advertiser may be seen for two or three days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Parties interested may find it quite an object to see the premises. None need apply but responsible men, and with the most unexceptionable references. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Chicago, Ill., care C. H. McCORMICK & CO.

WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man with $2,000 or $3,000 cash to conduct a very profitable manufacturing jobbing business, unlimited in demand. Call personally between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 346 West 23d-street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR active, in a cash manufacturing business already successfully established. Amount of capital required about $25,000. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 88th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE [illegible] possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 60 [illegible]-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the [illegible] of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, [illegible] take but little money and time to restore [illegible] have been unfortunate, call at once. By his [illegible] experience in this much neglected branch of medical [illegible] he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most [illegible] cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis [illegible] in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used [illegible] are never without. Send for a circular. [illegible]—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and [illegible] remedy for monthly irregularities. The above [illegible] by mail. The afflicted should read their [illegible]. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures [illegible].

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, [illegible] relieved by that marvelous remedy [illegible] CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. [illegible] Browne, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical [illegible]) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. Davenport, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities, military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 60 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of [illegible], impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of [illegible] qualifications, he would call special attention to [illegible], which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE [illegible] consulted on all diseases of a private [illegible] practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment [illegible] Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures no matter of how long standing the case may [illegible] of the urethra and seminal weakness [illegible] secret habit, effectually cured. The victims [illegible] confidence, who have been misled by [illegible], can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate [illegible] and Surgeon, and a member of the College [illegible] and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had [illegible] or debilitated. To the unmarried or [illegible] every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine [illegible] recommended as a complete restorative [illegible] system where manhood has been impaired [illegible] of Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., between [illegible] and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 60 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. [illegible] Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 60 [illegible]-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND [illegible] in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases [illegible] treatment, and all other remedies [illegible] without dieting or restriction in [illegible] of the patient: cures without the [illegible] effects of all other remedies; [illegible] in less than six hours: cures without [illegible] effects of mercury, and possesses [illegible] property of annihilating the [illegible] that the blood is sure to absorb [illegible]. This is what he claims for it [illegible] accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with [illegible] *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility,* [illegible] consultation gratis.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County [illegible], hereby given, according to law, to all [illegible] against JOHN E. HANFORD, late [illegible] deceased, that they are required [illegible] the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber [illegible] Executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, [illegible] on or before the sixth day of [illegible].
[illegible] F. WRIGHT, [illegible] TRIPP, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County [illegible], notice is hereby given, according to law, to [illegible] against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber [illegible] of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 [illegible] New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible].—Dated July 8, 1863.
[illegible] CARPENTER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of L. Richardson, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible].—Dated Nov. 24, 1863.
[illegible] COLE, [illegible] RICHARDSON, } Executors.

SHIPPING.

For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship EDINBURGH will be detained until 2 P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH............Saturday............Jan. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER......Saturday............Jan. 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New-York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE, No. 22 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..............65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin........ { $80 / 75 / 35 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage........
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $77. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.
Passage money to Nassau..............$45
Passage money to Havana..............50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship YAZOO, Geo. W. Coupon, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.
Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. Wylie, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency. FRANCIS McDONALD, & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
SHIP GEN McCLELLAN..............Sails Jan'y 2.
SHIP ROGER A. HEIRN..............Sails Jan'y 4.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER..............Sails Jan'y 6.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. B. Bell, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 FIFTH-AV.
Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M. Gentlemen's evening class Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 202 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to contract with a responsible cabinet-maker in the City or country to manufacture, largely, the woodwork of a patented article in good demand. The best of references as to ability to perform given and required. Sealed proposals received until the 10th of January.
BROWN & CO., No. 476 Broadway.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 36 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Repetition of
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S
Successful Course
of
Humorous Lectures
OUR FIRST BABY.
A Tale of Home.
On
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, 1864.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION.
A Tale of Fun.
MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1864.

MRS. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER.
A Tale of Shoddy.
MONDAY, JAN. 18.
Course Ticket, $1. Single admission, 50c. To be had at all the Music and Book-stores.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864, (NEW-YEAR'S DAY,)
FAMILY PERFORMANCE.
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
AS GIFTS TO THE CHILDREN.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8¼ o'clock.
The performance will end at 10½ P. M.
Great distribution of Toys, by
ACOPRIBAS, THE ENCHANTER,
lately arrived in New-York with
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.
NOTICE—Every child under 12 years will be entitled to a Toy equivalent to the price of admission.
FIGARO PROGRAMME.
LES ETRENNES DE M. POISSON.
Vaudeville for the occasion, in one act, by MM. X. and Z.
LE JOUR DE L'AN A NEW-YORK.
Rondo for the opportunity, sung by M. Donation.
LA LUNE DE MIEL.
Romance rendered by Mlle. Maillet.
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE.
Comedie Vaudeville in 1 Act. By M. L. Thiboust.
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Bouffonerie musicale in one Act by M. Offenbach.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The great success,
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.
Opera Bouffe in one Act; music by M. Adam.
BATAILLE DE DAMES.
Comedie in three Acts by E. Scribe.
Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The Great Success:
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE,
Opera Bouffe in one act, by Jules Barbierre and Michael Carre.
MUSIC BY ADAM,
rendered by Miles. Maillet and Hamburg, Messrs. Donation and Henry Wood (of the Olympic Theatre.)
BATAILLE DE DAMES.
Comedie in three acts, by E. Scribe, with Messrs. Faye, Donation, and Roche, Mmes. Levasseur and Hamburg in the cast.
ORDER OF PERFORMANCE:
1. At 8 o'clock, Bataille de Dames.
2. Les Pantins de Violette.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages can be ordered for 10¾ P. M.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av.
PERHAM'S
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
devoted to the interests of Invalid Soldiers.
Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
National Home tickets, admitting four each, $1; single admission 25 cents. See descriptive bills.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman..............$5
Season tickets for ladies..............3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years..............3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-second Season, 1863-1864. Public Rehearsal No. 7 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal 50 cents, for sale at the usual places. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of single boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammations	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic [illegible]	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying [illegible]	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or [illegible]	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux [illegible]	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus [illegible]	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness [illegible]	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, N[illegible]	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headache [illegible]	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious [illegible]	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or P[illegible]	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, [illegible]	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, [illegible]	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas [illegible]	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues [illegible]	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 307 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Originated and made a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless teeth extracting.
No. 22 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $35; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

Danl. H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 966 bbls. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 26, 1863.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.
I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:
Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 200 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. FIXBY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rails and one set of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGOTT.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. [illegible] Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST..............Manager
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. No half price.
SEVENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF THE
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
HOLIDAY CARNIVAL
ALL THIS WEEK.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
The most beautiful of their kind
The most beautiful of their kind
The most beautiful of their kind
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.

NEW YEAR'S DAY,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
HOPE CHAPEL,
HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
The new sensation of the day.
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN THE CITY FOR LADIES.
"THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,"
OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
The beautiful and startling spectral illusion of the White Lady and the Spirit of the Alps, with the elegant Moonlight and Sunset Effects, will be repeated.
Grand Statuary display on SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1864,
EDWIN BOOTH
in the rôle of
HAMLET.
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Box office open on Wednesday, at the usual hours.

REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings."
Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Dey-st., with an L in the rear.
Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to
D. S. HAIGHT, JOHN HALSEY, } Executors.
No. 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c.
Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—The extra wide house and stable, known as No. 24 West 12th st., near 5th-av., with large stable, covering the rear of two lots; approachable by porte cochere; possession 1st May next. Price $35,000, and terms easy. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop, brown-stone house, No. 154 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in complete order with every convenience for a small family; will be sold cheap in consequence of the removal of the owner. Apply on the premises, or to WM. W. THOMAS, No. 23 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AVENUE, a first-class four-story brown high-stoop house, 25 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order. Possession 1st May, possibly before. Price $22,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE—WANTED TO PURCHASE—Location preferred in Madison or 5th-av., between 23d and 32d sts., or in streets between. Address box No. 895, Post-office, with full particulars and lowest cash price; size of house preferred, 26x65, and lot 25x100.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
Late Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X99; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—TEN MILES FROM THE CITY BY rail and plank road, a desirable country residence, with modern improvements, and ten acres of land. Apply to R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE house and grounds near the depot, in full view of the Hudson River and Palisades. Inquire of N. K. SHEERS, Railroad Agent, Yonkers.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 21 acres on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, less than one hour from the foot of Cortlandt-st., and nearly adjoining the depot; improvements are two small houses, a frame factory building, barn, &c.; a young orchard of good fruit; has a large frontage, and well located for laying off in building sections. For further particulars and terms, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 116 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 38 Beade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 19 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MELTING houses, Nos. 28 and 31 Abattoir-place, West 39th-st., with the fixtures, consisting of two large pans and steam boiler. Apply on the premises.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 319 Broadway. Inquire of BER. BLISS & CO., No. 316 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGOTT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, A STORE with two floors and basement, on Broadway, between Chambers and Canal sts.; immediate possession preferred. Address, with description of premises and rent, Box No. 138 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, Jan. 1, 1864.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
THE GRAND NEW-YORK FESTIVAL,
THE DAY OF RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT,
THE DAY OF RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT,
THE DAY OF RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT,
THE SPECIAL JUBILEE OF JUVENILES,
THE SPECIAL JUBILEE OF JUVENILES,
THE SPECIAL JUBILEE OF JUVENILES,
THE SPECIAL JUBILEE OF JUVENILES.
Great preparations have been made at this establishment to make this
THE DAY OF ALL OTHER DAYS
to provide for the
SPECIAL AMUSEMENT OF CHILDREN,
of Ladies and families, and to make it indeed
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
Take place nearly
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR.
The first commencing 10 o'clock forenoon, and repeated till midnight. The following splendid piece, prepared expressly for the occasion, will be produced at each:
VALENTINE AND ORSON,
founded on the popular nursery tale of that name, in which
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT
will appear in one of the most prominent characters.
Between the acts of the drama,
HERR ZIBOM,
from the principal concert-rooms of Europe,
GIVES HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
on the
EMMELYNKA, or MOUTH HARMONICA.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions may be seen
LARGEST GIANTS and SMALLEST DWARFS.
LARGEST GIANTS and SMALLEST DWARFS.
LARGEST GIANTS and SMALLEST DWARFS.
LARGEST GIANTS and SMALLEST DWARFS,
ever seen in the world.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
AN EX-OFFICER OF THE FRENCH ARMY,
EIGHT FEET FOUR INCHES HIGH!
WEIGHS 460 POUNDS!!
The tallest and finest man ever seen on the face of the globe.
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
6 FEET HIGH.
6 FEET HIGH.
6 FEET HIGH.
TWO DWARFS,
TWO DWARFS,
TWO DWARFS,
THE SMALLEST LIVING.
THE SMALLEST LIVING.
THE SMALLEST LIVING.
GEN. GRANT, JR.,
GEN. GRANT, JR.,
GEN. GRANT, JR.,
23 IN. HIGH.
23 IN. HIGH.
23 IN. HIGH.
LILIPUTIAN KING,
LILIPUTIAN KING,
LILIPUTIAN KING,
22 IN. HIGH.
22 IN. HIGH.
22 IN. HIGH.
THE GREATEST WONDERS!
THE GREATEST WONDERS!
THE GREATEST WONDERS!
THE STRANGEST
THE STRANGEST
THE STRANGEST
freaks of nature.
THE TALLEST
THE TALLEST
THE TALLEST
THE SHORTEST,
THE SHORTEST,
THE SHORTEST.
Specimens of humanity ever seen.
NO MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD
should fail seeing them. History records no instance of such
CONTRASTS OF HUMAN BEINGS.
They will be on exhibition on the stage in the Lecture-room DURING EACH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, and occasionally on the platform in Wax-Figure Hall.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
Consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE SPLENDID GROUPS OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
One representing the
DYING SCENE OF A SPANISH CHIEFTAIN,
in his encampment in the mountains of Old Castile; another the Spanish heroine,
THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA,
accompanied by her guerrilla band,
ATTACKING THE FRENCH ARMY.
KING CHARLES THE SECOND
and
NELL GWYNNE.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE GRAND AQUARIA, LEARNED SEAL,
SEA LION,
MONSTER BEAR, LIVING ANACONDAS,
WAX FIGURES, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
NO MORE DEADHEADS! POSITIVELY NO FREE ADMISSION UNDER ANY PRETENCE.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT..............Manager
GREAT BILL FOR NEW-YEAR'S!
Holiday Performances will be given
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
until further notice, introducing
ALL THE INCOMPARABLE ARTISTS
attached to the Company.
THIS EVENING, the great French equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO SPLENDID ACTS,
her elegant Ménage Exercises, introducing one of her highly-trained dancing horses, and her grand Scene Equestre, without saddle or bridle. The programme will also include a brilliant selection of
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
in which all the principal Riders and Acrobats will appear.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

INSTRUCTION.

MESSRS. VILLEPLAIT & GRAVES' SCHOOL
will reopen Jan. 4. A few boys will be received in the family of one of the Principals, where they will receive a careful and thorough preparation for college or business. The school presents unusual advantages for the practical acquisition of French, Italian and Spanish. Address Plainfield, N. J.

STAMFORD, CONN.
MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 3.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York.
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 6th-av., corner 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 538 Pearl, or J. Stiner, No. 49 Vesey-st., N. Y.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST.—This flourishing Institute, containing beside the elementary department, four boys' classes and three classes for young ladies, reopens the 4th of January, and is recommended to the public.
DR. RUD DULON.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pr't.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address
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A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

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SCHOOL WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher—a clergyman—wishes to procure, at moderate price, a well-established boys' school. Address, with particulars, MILTON, Box No. 124 Times Office.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—A FEMALE SEMINARY, beautifully located on the Hudson; no other school in the place. Terms moderate. Address JASON, Box No. 132 Times Office.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

DAILY TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN (EDUcated at the London University) would give lessons in Latin, French and the English branches to young persons or to adults whose education has been limited. Address G. C., "Station D."

WANTED—A WELL-QUALIFIED, EXPERIenced teacher, particularly for the common English branches. Efficient services will be liberally remunerated. Apply [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle and parquet..............50 cents
Reserved seats in dress circle..............75 cents
Family circle..............25 cents
Orchestra stalls..............$1
Private boxes..............$7
FRIDAY,
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
Fifth time this season, Buckstone's highly popular Comedy, produced with new scenery, new appointments, and novel distribution,
MARRIED
LIFE.
Mr. Lynx..............Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx..............Mrs. Jennings
Mr. Coddle..............Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coddle..............Mrs. Wilkins
Mr. Younghusband..............Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mrs. Younghusband..............Miss Gannon
Mr. Dove..............Mr. Young
Mrs. Dove..............Miss Fanny Morant
Mr. Dismal..............Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal..............Mrs. John Sefton
SATURDAY,
73d night of Mr. Lester Wallack's new Drama,
ROSEDALE.
With its beautiful Scenery, novel Machinery, original Music, great Cast and attractive Tableaux.
MONDAY—The LOVE CHASE.
TUESDAY—73d night of ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—First time here,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
and, first time this season,
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
THURSDAY—74th night of ROSEDALE.
MARRIED LIFE will be repeated the first available opportunity.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY.
1864 } FRIDAY, Jan. 1. { 1864
1864 } NEW-YEAR'S DAY { 1864
1864 } and SATURDAY, Jan. 2. { 1864
A BRIGHT AND SPARKLING BILL,
replete with wit, humor, songs and dances.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THE GREAT ORIGINALS.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..SHANDY MAGUIRE
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..PADDY MURPHY
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..LETTY
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..PADDY O'ROURKE
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..MLLE. ADELAIDE
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..MLLE. BALARINA
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..GOUTZANBERGEN
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..JEMIMA
Supported by Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell.
The entertainments commencing with the Irish drama,
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
SHANDY MAGUIRE..............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
with songs, "My heart's no Liar" and "The Irish Girl."
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
LETTY, an English servant maid, assuming six different characters..............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
The most laughable extravaganza, by S. Lover, Esq.,
THE HAPPY MAN.
PADDY MURPHY..............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
A new drama, of original construction,
Written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and introducing many novel and extraordinary effects, in the development of which all the resources of the theatre will be brought into requisition, is in preparation.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress..............Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager..............J. H. Selwyn.
The Management has great pleasure in announcing
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
OF THE
New and Intensely Interesting Drama in four Acts, (which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT this week,)
with
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST,
entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD Mrs. JOHN WOOD
appears as
LADY CAMILLA HAILSTONE,
and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER..............as..............Maurice Warner
with
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. C. JAMISON,
and the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.
New and incidental Music by THOMAS BAKER.
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES.
Act 1—PICTURESQUE ENGLISH VILLAGE.
Act 2—RUINS OF ELLWOOD PRIORY.
Act 3—LADY CAMILLA'S MANSION.
Act 4—MAURICE'S ATELIER.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Tom Taylor's beautiful drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
in which
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear
THIS AND EVERY NIGHT.
"The whole effect of the play is so ethical," writes District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in his brilliant criticism, "that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his bailiffs, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Year's; and you should not receive your 'actor's ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE
MYERS SISTERS' BENEFIT CONCERT
AND
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1864.
The following artists have kindly volunteered:
MISS MARIA BRAINARD,
MISS MINA GEARY,
MR. J. H. PATTISON,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
DR. CLARE W. BEAMES.
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW..............Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents each.
May be obtained of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager..............Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager..............Mr. B. A. Baker.
GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT, 1864.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Bob Brierly..............Mr. J. Whiting
Green Jones..............Mr. Walter Lennox
Emily St. Evremond..............Miss Mary Shaw
Mary Edwards..............Miss Kate Singleton
Laura Willoughby..............Miss Henrietta Irving
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
Balfe's grand opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Seats for the opera can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE,
without extra charge.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 3, 1864, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, for the benefit of the poor. Subject—*The Hero and the Saint.* Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door.

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 60 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 806 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 663 BROADWAY. All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 183 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a GRIZZLY BEAR SLEIGH ROBE and a WHITE FOX LAP ROBE taken the night of December 30th from the stable in the rear of No. 196 West 15th-st. No questions will be asked.
[illegible] THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

The American Sporting View of the King and Heenan Fight—British Foul Play Indorsed.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Jan. 2.

Since the subsidence of our great campaign of steel, and in the midst of the tranquil temper to which the country has resigned itself during the pending pause of arms, we are suddenly treated to a first-class sensation from the other side of the Atlantic. HEENAN has been whipped by KING, and British injustice has again signalized itself against an American in the prize ring.

Engrossed in the grander subject of the war, and lifted to the level of superior thoughts, our people had almost ignored the humbler fortunes of the Benicia Boy, and, riveted on military splendor, had for a long time steadily refused to take an active interest in anything which he might do. Besides, and apart from the claims of our loftier preoccupation, the foolish fellow has lost caste among us by his course in England, and by forgetting the cause which had once invested him with so much dignity. Instead of continuing to shake the dust of England from his feet, for having been denied the belt he had forced its famous champion to lay down, he meanly went back at the temptation of a few dollars, to assimilate with its population and to farther denationalize himself, not only consorting with secessionists, but by conceding to their proclivities, in refusing to fight in the name of his country. These indications, which were foreshadowed here in a card (to MACE) that he would take no sides in the pending war between the North and South, naturally dulled the public warmth toward him; and, but for the frenzy which came in such sudden volume from the other side, we should have received the late battle very tamely. The very considerations, however, which discounted him with us, won him immense favor in Great Britain, and, being claimed as an Irishman, and accepted as a resident, the last particle of that prejudice which had robbed him of his belt, seemed to have passed from his horoscope forever. Nay, his new friends even went beyond reversion; they adopted him as one of themselves, and even increased the estimation we had (modestly sent him over at, of four to six as against TOM SAYERS, by raising him to six against four, over an equally thorough Englishman in the person of TOM KING.

Whatever of mortification, therefore, that accrues from his defeat lodges entirely against Englishmen, for it is they who made this match, put up the money, and sincerely confessing his victory over SAYERS) cast through the odds, his market value as a bruiser. And we are glad to be able to add, it is they also—we mean those who laid these odds—who have felt the returning plague of the Farnboro invasion. TOM SAYERS, in whose behalf the ring was there broken in, could, from his new stand-point, appreciate the dismay of the Americans on that occasion, and feel, as he saw KING saved by the "roughs" at the 18th round, that every outrage is its own avenger. As HEENAN's backer, he should have stopped the fight just there; but the brave fellow, reasoning doubtless from himself, thought there was still pluck enough left in the Benician to "finish off" his exhausted adversary, and thus avoid a wrangle and a draw. But SAYERS appears not to have known his man, and mortifying as the acknowledgment may seem, we are bound to recognize the fact that from this point HEENAN's heart evidently failed him. Undoubtedly it was the vision of Farnboro reproduced that appalled him, and he clearly saw he would not be allowed to win. But during the earlier portion of the fight he had not shown too much of courage. His opening tactics were unworthy of his powers, and the manner in which he brooded over the blows of the eighth round, and sought thereafter to run in, out of the thundering rain to the wrestling hug, was anything but creditable. Superior in strength and "action," he seemed to be afraid to venture on a game of blows, and, aside from the injustice done him by the mob and referee, it must be admitted, even by his warmest friends, that in this fight at least, he succumbed without having been injured in his hands, and without having been touched by any one but KING—who, after all, fought just as many rounds as he. Superior in bulk, main strength, alertness and accomplishment, had he been KING's equal in determination, he must have secured at least a "draw," for so long as the crowd permitted no one else to touch him, no more physical inferior could possibly have fought him down. A thoroughly game man, supported by such seconds as MACDONALD and TOM SAYERS, instead of being thus disheartened, should only have become enraged, and, with new resolution springing from injustice, have forced the partisans of his opponents to a still grosser issue. Not having done so, but having from this moment sunk away, we cannot resist the conviction that he was ultimately beaten through a defective hardness of purpose.

Though HEENAN has powers and qualities which charter him to vanquish any man alive, we sincerely believe he will never win a battle which requires the highest description of endurance. Mercurial and sensitive, he can be stimulated to immense performances; but confront him with unexpected evils and he becomes instantly discouraged, and unless peculiarly supported, is constantly in danger of dying out in effort. That was the case in his fight with MORRISSEY, whom he once beat out of time, just as he did both SAYERS and KING; but both MORRISSEY and KING, after they had escaped the crisis to which they had been driven by his unwonted powers, returned upon him, and without the help of any other arms each readily took him captive. It is for these reasons, though he is by no means a coward, we consider him unfitted for his trade. Three times victorious, not once has he been a winner, and should he fight ten times more, he will never come from the ring a conqueror, unless he has capable assistance near at hand to wisely watch the contest, and at the proper moment land the game. In this fight with KING, it was supposed the odds in his favor would perform their usual office, and protect him with a majority of partisans, but unfortunately his backers were mostly among the gentry, while those who supported KING were, in large part, desperadoes, all of whom, of course, were present. The action of the odds was, therefore, for this time, inverted, and operated only as a largess, to rivet a preconceived and villainous intention.

The exigencies which grow out of plots like these, demand the resistance of the stoutest natures. Pugilism is inexorable in its requirement of pluck. The giant who is faint in purpose, has an enemy within his bosom, and fights two combatants instead of one. A perturbation at the seat of strength discounts propulsion and confounds the thought; while, on the other hand, a sturdy nature is sustained by instinct, and delivers with an intelligence and a directness superior to all other laws of art. It was the knowledge of this quality in KING which partly induced his backers to support him; it was perhaps a doubt of the same quality in HEENAN, which added to that confidence; though it must be confessed that all England, like ourselves, thought well of him in that respect. It is no discredit to the judgment of any of us if we have been mistaken. Nature has strange caprices, and is sometimes very reticent. It takes as much pleasure often in misleading us as to the courage of a military chieftain like GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, as to the pluck of a boxer like JOHN CARMEL HEENAN. We may be obliged to receive the one for a long time on the grandiloquent scale of his *pronunciamientos*, and while the admeasurements of a tape line round the other may give us the proportions of an Achilles, we unfortunately cannot see through his bulk, and scrutinize the fibre of his heart. It may be considered a wanton piece of cruelty to the defeated prize-fighter that we should insult his misfortunes by putting him in parallel with the strategist of Yorktown, but public men are the property of history, and the intelligent will justify us by the fact that the discomfited Benician shines advantageously beside the General. The generous will pardon him for those efforts which went to the extent of his nature, and the most begrudging cannot fail to certify that *he*, at least, has been in battle.

It may seem strange that we can find such deficiency in HEENAN, in face of his fortitude during his long tournament with SAYERS. That fight, according to the English journals, was the gamest ever fought in Britain; and we can bear personal witness that we saw HEENAN knock SAYERS down *twenty-seven times*; but we also bear in mind how the Benician was sustained on that occasion. There were close at his back a handful of fierce men whom he dreaded ten times more than he did the blows of SAYERS; and, in front, he had the mocking eye of MORRISSEY, who had come across the seas in the base hope to see him whipped.

Besides, life had not then been made too luxurious to HEENAN by the blandishments of the Haymarket, and he consequently brought a more rugged nature to the combat. But even in that contest, there were those of his friends who thought him short in resolution that he did not launch all his thunders on the champion, when, early in the fight, he succeeded in disabling his most formidable arm. It is true, he fought that battle according to the instructions of his seconds, and it was purposely prolonged by one of them, to win the wagers made on an hour's fighting; but an instinctive pugilist, seeing his opportunity, should have discarded orders, and carried the victory by storm. With KING, HEENAN unquestionably fought to suit himself; and having adopted the "hurricane" method, as he did with MORRISSEY, and by it having driven his opponent beyond the verge of consciousness, it was the fault of his seconds that he did not gain the victory.

It was not, however, entirely their fault, but the fault largely of British ruffians who broke in the ring, and most largely of all, the fault of the referee, who sanctioned the villainy by his administration. It may be said that the action of these wretches in behalf of KING as of those in behalf of SAYERS, does not reflect upon the British public. So we agree, but the deliberate action of the referee involves the morals of the better classes, and its approval by the British journals makes the crime common to the nation. It was the act of ruffians till the referee forgave it, and it remained, even then, an individual and limited piece of villainy, until the London *Times*, leading off the British press, actually assumed that the invasion at the ring proceeded from the irrepressible sympathy of the "low-browed ruffians" in KING's corner to look upon the supposed dead body of their hero. These repulsive miscreants, whose *fellows*, in an earlier portion of the report, were thought by the *Times'* writer not fit to be seen "out of handcuffs," were fit at a pinch to be the auxiliaries of its principles, and to figure as sentimental saints. *Bell's Life*, however, as befits the organ which found the referee, sounds the base string of perfidy. This is the organ which furnished the referee for Farnboro, which made out HEENAN to be an Irishman, and scouted (when it was supposed he would be winner) at the absurdity of any one pretending this would be an "international" battle. It knows him now only as "the American," and, as befits the journal which has twice betrayed him, does not report that portion of the battle in which its compounded villainy was done. In the Farnboro fight DOWLING pretended to be swayed off by the crowd, and not to see the ruffians beating HEENAN upon the back and arms while lawfully holding SAYERS *till his seconds should throw up the sponge*; and those rounds he did not report. In this latter fight, *Bell's* instrument and representative condoned the outrage, and then pretended, like his predecessor, that such was the confusion, he saw nothing more. His report, at any rate the only one which has yet reached this country, stops at the seventeenth round on this excuse, while all the others go cleanly to the end.

We thought DOWLING's conduct at the first was as bad as could be, and his manufacture of an *ex-post facto* rule against hugging *on the ropes* shameless in the extreme; but SMITH exceeds him by interfering with HEENAN at the end of the very first round, and warns him that he must not hold and punish his man *in the centre of the ring*. Thus is the time out of mind "chancery" practice of the English ring disposed of in a breath when it works toward the victory of an American, and the system of CAIRD, SPRING, BELCHER, WARD and GULLY utterly ignored, rather than an Englishman should give in. It is no wonder, when such rulings as these can be uttered in an English ring, that the humbler attendants of the sport indulge themselves so generally in picking pockets. The lesson we are taught by these things, and by their indorsement in the British press is, that an American need expect no justice in a public contest in that country, and that without regard to the merits of his case, it is always safe to bet on the Englishman against him.

We would gladly have left this outrage at the door of the ruffians of the ring, as we did frankly in the case of SAYERS, but the action of *Bell's* referee, and the sympathetic indorsement of the remainder of the British press, gives it a general stamp. We thought they were honestly ashamed of their conduct in the matter of the Champion's belt, which HEENAN knocked fairly out of its possessor's gripe, and which they had not the manliness to give him; but their toleration of the furlough given by the mob to KING is a proof that they have not the least sense of justice nor respect for fair play where their prejudices are concerned. They are, therefore, welcome to such a victory as they have won. The match was of their own making; the estimation put on HEENAN's merits were mainly of English manufacture, and if they have used it up after their own fashion, it is their affair entirely, and not ours. As for HEENAN, as he wished to stake everything on this trial, and invited obloquy in case he lost, he may abide by his misfortunes on his own philosophy. He has for the last four years occupied more attention than a conquering monarch, and, not being marked with extra noble qualities, it is well he should give place to some fresher figure.

If that figure in England should be TOM KING, there ought to be no one to regret it. He is the sole person who comes out of this most disgraceful muddle entirely unsullied. It may be said, so far as he is concerned, he gained the victory fairly on his merits, and that in his triumph the best man won. Modest, brave, loyal to his backers, he went into his task duly impressed with the gravity of the performance. He did not allow himself to be discouraged because he got a few hard thumps about the head, or even because he was knocked into a trance; but, facing danger always, fought at it and through it, like a dutiful young fellow, brought safely back to his friends, the large sum with which they had intrusted him. That was the result of pluck, and we say all credit to him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Doings of the Criminal Courts for the Year 1863.

We are indebted to Mr. VANDERVOORT, the obliging Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, for the following statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., had in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, of the peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, in the year 1863:

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder, first degree	—	3
Manslaughter, various degrees	4	—
Assault, with intent to kill	1	—
Riot	3	—
Assault and Battery	1	—
Arson, various degrees	2	—
Burglary, various degrees	2	—
Attempt to Commit Burglary	3	—
Grand Larceny	7	1
Attempt to Commit Grand Larceny	2	—
Petit Larceny	6	—
Publishing Obscene Prints	1	—

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder, second degree	1	—
Manslaughter, various degrees	14	1
Assault, with Intent to Maim and do Bodily Harm	12	—
Rape	1	—
Assault with Intent to Commit Rape	4	—
Robbery, first degree	7	2
Assault with Intent to Commit Robbery	7	—
Having Slungshot in Possession	1	—
Riot	6	—
Assault and Battery	50	—
Bigamy	2	—
Arson, various degrees	2	2
Attempt to Commit Arson	3	—
Forgery, various degrees	25	1
Burglary, various degrees	16	3
Attempt to Commit Burglary	14	—
Grand Larceny	71	27
Attempt to Commit Grand Larceny	73	—
Embezzlement	4	1
Petit Larceny from the Person	19	1
Petit Larceny	66	1
Attempt to Commit Petit Larceny	1	—
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	2
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	3	—
Extortion	1	—
Indecent Exposure of Person	2	—
Opening Sealed Letter	1	—
Misdemeanor	1	—
Total	450	45

One hundred and thirty-eight males and 21 females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison—two males for life, and the aggregate term of imprisonment of the remainder amounts to 513 years and six moths.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary, 84 males and 44 females.

Sentenced to City Prison, 36 males and 14 females.

Sent to the House of Refuge, 26 boys and two girls.

Nine hundred and sixty-six indictments were found, and 114 complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Six hundred and eighty-five recognizances to answer were filed, and 35 were forfeited.

Amount of fines collected and paid into County Treasury, $405.

Superior Court 1863.

Justices—Joseph S. Bosworth, James Moncrief, Anthony L. Robertson, Jas. W. White, John M. Barbour, Claudius L. Monell.

Clerk—Robert D. Livingston.

Deputy Clerk—Joseph Meeks.

Number of actions on Calendar Trial Term, 4,002; Actions tried during the year 1863, in Part I., 516; Actions tried during the year 1863 in Part II., 412; Causes tried and disposed of at General Term, 268; Motions heard and decided, 142; Causes tried and disposed of at Special Term, 420; Motions heard and decided, 860; Motions heard and disposed of at Chambers, 11,116; Full Naturalization Papers for year 1863, 844; Intentions and Declarations, 307.

District (Civil) Court Clerks and Marshals.

The following is a list of the District Clerks for the Civil Courts chosen by the Supervisors yesterday, and the City Marshals nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the same Board yesterday:

COURT CLERKS.

District.		District.	
1..	Isaac B. Batcheldor.	5..	Elijah F. Purdy, Jr.
2..	Daniel M. O'Brien.	6..	Wm. C. O'Brien.
3..	Andrew J. Campbell.	7..	Michael McCann.
4..	Wm. A. Smalley.		

MARSHALS.

First District—Sylvester Robbins, George G. Smith and John Cantrell.

Second District—Patrick Collins, Jacob Koehler and Henry Murphy.

Third District—George Douglass, Alex. Lippmann and Wm. Stilisky.

Fourth District—Dominick Carlin, Jas. McKiere, Chas. E. Lynn.

Fifth District—Jacob Theiss, Frederick Boderhoff, George Elliott and Augustus W. Oliver.

Sixth District—August Sifferns, Richard M. Lush, Edward A. Moore and Fred Anderson.

Seventh District—John R. Farrington, Abraham Brown, Micajah M. Staniels, James B. De Voez and John T. Stewart.

Eighth District—James Brett, Chas. A. Clark and Henry R. Adee.

A Gift to the Retiring Mayor.

Probably no more expressive compliment could be paid to a public man than the one yesterday afternoon paid to Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. About 5 o'clock, when His Honor was immersed in business, all the attachés of his office "skedaddled," and he was left alone in his glory. They repaired to the parlor of Mr. ROOME, Keeper of the City Hall, who courteously surrendered its use, and City Marshal BROWN, by order, returned to the Mayor's office, and summoned his Honor before those who for two years have been most pleasantly associated with him. The secret had been well kept, and the surprise was entire. His Honor was promptly addressed on his appearance, by one of the clerks of his office, in behalf of twelve assembled associates, and an acknowledgment made of the pleasure of the Association, and of the uniform courtesy, kindness and consideration which had marked his relations with them. Reference was made to his official career as defying criticism or investigation; and the hope of a long and happy future were expressed, accompanied by the gift of a superbly mounted ebony cane, heavily gold-headed. The head has four tablets, each very admirably engraved, beside the top, on which in most artistic style is the City seal; one tablet bears the figure of Justice, another the symbol of commerce, another a representation of the City Hall, and the last a modest inscription, with the names of the donors. It is a most beautiful, costly and artistic piece of work, by the famed TIFFANY & Co., and it can safely be said that with all their taste and skill they have never excelled it. Mayor OPDYKE received the gift with unconcealed surprise and equally unconcealed gratification, responding to the address in a most cordial, hearty and appreciative speech. As he is about retiring from office, and can confer no further political favors, there is a significance and sincerity in the motive of this present which any public man might recognize with pride and gratification.

Business Statistics of the Year.

In reviewing the business statistics of the past year, Messrs. R. G. DUN & Co., Mercantile Agency, Broadway, present the following summary, showing "a largely diminished number of failures in business for the past year as compared with the preceding one, and a remarkable decrease when compared with the average number in a normal condition of the country. This is accounted for chiefly by the check given to speculation, the heavy rise in prices of goods, and the disposition shown by merchants, in view of the uncertain prospect the future presented, to profit by the opportunities afforded, and place themselves in shape to meet any emergency. The number of failures has diminished in uniform ratio throughout the Northern and Western States, and, as our object in publishing the comparative table has always been to show how the different sections were variously affected, the present harmonious prosperity in these States renders the items in detail of less value. We have, however, carefully examined our records, with the following result:

	1862.	1863.
New-York City and Brooklyn	$7,491,000	$2,035,000
Philadelphia	1,310,000	442,000
Boston	2,013,000	1,133,000
Balance Northern States	12,235,300	4,289,000
British Provinces	3,292,588	2,568,000
Total Northern States and British Provinces	$26,341,888	$10,467,000

Our list of failures embraces those only in the legitimate line of trade, and does not include speculators in Gold, Stocks, Produce, &c. The large number of Houses that have, from various causes, either failed or ceased business in the prominent cities since the war began, has left the trade in the hands of comparatively few, whose ample means enabled them to lay in their stocks in the beginning of the year at low figures. The rapid advance in price of all merchandise, with a steady, but not excessive demand, has made the year's business a more than usually profitable one to importers and jobbers; while the purchases have not been on so large a scale as in peaceful times, the enhanced value of goods has increased the amount beyond precedent. The retail trade has been equally prosperous. The suggestions made by us in our last annual Circular have been, in the main, carried out, and the confidence we expressed, if such should be the case, of a good year's business, has been fully realized. Stocks of merchandise of all kinds, are comparatively light, and business generally in a healthy and prosperous condition. There has been but little disposition to speculate by regular traders. The producing interests of the country have not shown a disposition to expand. The plethora of money and the high prices of produce have enabled them to clear themselves of all indebtedness; hence the country merchant has been enabled to buy either for cash or on short credit. It is, therefore, to be assumed that with these flattering prospects, the producing and country merchant, having a surplus of funds seeking investment, will operate in undue speculations, which may result in locking up their valuable means, and in the event of any financial reaction prove disastrous. It will be well, therefore, for jobbers to keep well informed as to the movements of their customers the coming year."

Annual Domestic Ball at the Astor House.

THE OLD YEAR DANCED OUT AND THE NEW YEAR DANCED IN.

That the "domestic relations" of the Astor House are of the most amicable character possible none will deny who had the pleasure of being present last evening on the occasion of the grand annual ball of the domestics of that establishment. Joy was unconfined, and the dance went on until 1864 became a recognized date. The evening's entertainment commenced in the large dining-room by a speech from JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., which was replied to by Col. TROY, formerly engineer of the Astor House, but now a soldier in the Army of the Potomac.

about 8 o'clock dancing began, which was kept up until 11½, when the party—about 300 in number—adjourned to the supper-table, which was spread with such luxuries as the Astor House ever provides. After supper, dancing was resumed, and concluded about 2 o'clock. Thus were happy hours spent, such as it is the good fortune of such men as Mr. STETSON to afford.

Among the distinguished guests present were, Col. James Troy, Gen. Thomas, Hon. J. Devlin, Capt. Meyer, J. C. Hobson, Daniel J. Tenney, William H. Wallace, Gen. De Witt C. Clark, G. Swan, Esq.; Col. A. M. C. Stetson, S. J. Dennis, Gen. Charles A. Stetson, Peter A. Burden, Col. Lesser, Capt. Lawrence, E. R. Bebb, C. R. Connolly, and M. Knapp. Messrs. Troy, McGlancery and Wood acted as floor managers. It may not be considered invidious to say that Mrs. LALLEY was pronounced the belle of the room. Take it all in all the ball of the domestics of the Astor House may be chronicled as one full of enjoyment and a complete success.

United States Passports—Important to Travelers.

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character, and although the recent regulations requiring masters and owners of vessels leaving this port to obtain papers from the United States Marshal do not make it incumbent on each passenger to provide himself with such a permit, yet the best safeguard of a traveler abroad is a passport from the Department of State, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States, and entitled to all lawful aid and protection. Loyal citizens may obtain such passports without unnecessary delay, by applying to ALEX. C. WILLMARTH, at the United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-street, who is provided with the necessary forms of application, and duly authorized to prepare and forward the same to the State Department at Washington.

The Frigate Niagara Ordered to Hampton Roads.

The steam-frigate *Niagara*, now lying off the Battery, has been ordered to send half her crew on *board Admiral FARRAGUT's flagship Hartford*, and then *proceed to Hampton Roads for the Winter*, thus virtually putting out of commission one of the finest ships in the navy. She was refitted and her armament changed at Boston last Fall, and has since been among the fishermen on the coast, and more recently at Halifax, whence she sailed for this port. Her armament originally consisted of 12 11-inch guns mounted as pivot guns on the spar deck. In the changes which were made she received twelve additional guns of the same calibre, besides several rifles. Being built to carry only twelve, the additional weight of her armament, together with the increased quantity of ammunition she was required to carry, sunk her so low in the water that she became unmanageable. Indeed, it is asserted that so useless was her armament of heavy Dahlgrens that she might have been captured by the *Alabama* had she met that vessel with an ordinary sea running. Even in mild weather and a moderate sea it has been found impossible to cast loose an 11-inch pivot gun, and work it without endangering the lives of the men. The lower deck ports of the *Niagara* being only two feet out of water, it would have been equally impossible to have opened them without subjecting the ship to the imminent risk of being foundered. In fact, on her trip from Halifax, although she encountered no severe weather, it was found necessary to caulk her lower ports, and even then the sea frequently swept her decks. So this splendid ship is reported to be really as harmless at sea, for all purposes of war, as an unarmed merchant vessel, owing to the excessive weight and number of her guns.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MAYOR'S LEVEE.—Mayor OPDYKE will not receive calls at his office to-day. The Mayor elect, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, will receive his friends at the Governor's Rooms in the morning, between the hours of 10 and 12.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—The families of volunteers and others are invited to call on Rev. Mr. Goss, Pastor of the Christian Alliance at Hope Chapel, Broadway. A Committee of Ladies made arrangements for a social and interesting reception. The table will be well supplied with refreshments.

THE FRENCH FRIENDS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We are requested to state that the original and translation of the letter of Messrs. GASPARIN, LABOULAYE, COCHIN and MARTIN to the Loyal National League are being published in pamphlet form, together with the letter of the League, and may be obtained on application to the Loyal Publication Society, No. 863 Broadway, on and after the 10th of January.

LAUNCH.—The double-end steamer *Tullahoma* was successfully launched, yesterday afternoon, from the Navy-yard.

Special Invitation.

The patriotic, brave veterans, returned on furlough to recruit their ranks, are invited to call on JOHN W. FARMER, No. 47 Ludlow-street, near Grand, on New-Year's day, or any other day, during their stay in the City.

JOHN W. FARMER.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.—The Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway, will remain open to-day till noon; to-morrow and other days from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Examinations as usual.

[Advertisement.]

"A happy New Year" is very pleasant and desirable, but to secure it, it is indispensable that sunshine should gladden the house as well as the street. Some men complain of the want of domestic sunshine, but if they do not have it, to be sure it is their own fault. They make no effort to obtain it. If wife hints gently that KNOX has beautiful furs, which he is selling cheap, and wishes she had a set, the husband positively prides himself on—not taking the hints, and allowing her to suffer with the cold. Does he deserve domestic sunshine? Of course not. The crowd of good-looking, amiable, liberal men, however, who now, more than ever, throng KNOX's popular establishment, shows that such cross, cranky persons are the exception rather than the rule. It is a well-known fact that a set of the famous Knox furs, a Knox foot muff or carriage robe, will purchase more parlor or kitchen sunshine than the same amount of money invested in any other way. The happy effects last for years, in fact, as long as the furs last, and even leave a tender and affectionate memory behind them. Not only does the happy wife feel grateful for so useful and thoughtful a gift, but she appreciates more highly than ever the taste and liberality which made a selection from an establishment so renowned for the style and quality of its goods. The "Knox" mark is a guarantee of fashion and excellence, and a close inspection bears out even the most extravagant anticipations. A Knox hat is now considered indispensable to the complete dress of a gentleman on New-Year's Day, and a set of the Knox furs will soon be as necessary to the full costume of a lady upon the promenade. Any lady suspecting her husband of an intention to "surprise" her, or desirous of surprising him with a handsome gift, will find precisely what she wants in the celebrated Knox Skating Sets—gloves, cap and collar—at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Holiday number now ready, contains a splendid Christmas full page engraving; Blacksmith's Army Corps, full page; fine portraits of the poet ROBERT BURNS, Swiss Patriot, WILLIAM TELL, Col. STOUGHTON, Gen. HAZEN, and the celebrated modiste, Mme. DEMOREST. Also, an interesting article on the question of Women's Labor and Wages, with other interesting matter. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

A Good Hat should unquestionably be rather seen than felt. The tasteful head coverings got up by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, sit so easily upon the head that the wearers scarcely feel them, while, for beauty and grace of appearance, they do ample justice to the enviable reputation which this classical hatter has so long enjoyed as the leader of fashion in his peculiar line.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

PATENT RIGHTS.—Of all the various means of making money fast, there seems to be none more surely guaranteed than the purchase and sale of Patent Rights. Messrs. L. C. HOOTER & CO., have opened an office for the sale of all useful Patents at No. 322 Broadway. They are a reliable firm.

[Advertisement.]

In former days Mocha was famous for its Coffee; afterward Java Coffee became celebrated, but now the best in the world for family use, or for invalids, is KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers at 23 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WHEELER & WILSON's Sewing-machines, No. 930 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 9 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

A cheap, but most useful and acceptable gift to send to ladies would be Mme. DEMOREST's "dress elevator," the best, simplest, and most practicable article of the kind that we know. A decided novelty, and only fifty cents.—N. Y. S. Times.

[Advertisement.]

The WILCOX & GIBBS Hemmer and Feller was awarded an especial premium, and were recommended above all other sewing machines.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—HEATON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, in St. George's Church, Flushing, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, Rev. AUGUSTINE W. CORNELL to HANNAH, daughter of John Heaton, all of Flushing.

EVERETT—EAGER.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, at No. 310 West 16th-st., by Rev. S. D. Burchard, R. L. P. EVERETT to ALICE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sarah J. Eager.

FREEBORN—LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. Lewis Platt, WILLIAM [illegible] of San Francisco, Cal., to ELIZA L. CONWAY, daughter of the late Peter R. Livingston, of Liv[illegible] Y.

GARDNER—BIRGE.—[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Ralph Perry, at the [illegible] of the bride's parents, Dr. C. H. GARDNER, of [illegible] to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of F. A. B[illegible], of Agawam, Mass.

DIED.

BRINDLY.—In 86th-st., Bloomingdale, New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 31, HARRIET BRINDLY, aged 25 years.

Funeral service in St. Michael's Church, Broadway, corner of 99th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARLISLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, after a lingering illness, FRANCIS P., wife of James S. Carlisle, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Hudson-place, 34th-st., near 9th-av.

CONWAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at his residence No. 357 East 10th-st., CHARLES CONWAY, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother, John Conway, and his brothers-in-law, John and Joseph Bennett, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence to St. Bridget's Church, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, where a Requiem High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

CROLLAR.—At Balfour United States Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., on Friday, Nov. 27, FERDINAND D. CROLLAR, aged 30 years.

DOOLITTLE.—On Monday, Dec. 21, Lieut. EDWARD DOOLITTLE, aged 25 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Warren Doolittle, West Cheshire, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ETTY.—At Manchester, Eng., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a protracted and severe illness, CHARLES H. ETTY, Esq., late of New-York City, in the 33d year of his age.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

GRAFF.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, ALEXANDER MARSHALL GRAFF, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 65th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GIBSON.—At Bay View, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, JAMES GIBSON, Jr., after a long and severe illness, aged 23 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, on Friday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HIGGS.—On Monday, Dec. 28, of bilious fever, CHARLES E. HIGGS, Jr., aged 11 years, 1 month and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 285 Dean-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

HALL.—At Binghamton, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, HANNAH PRESCOTT, wife of Richard H. Hall, and daughter of Edwin L. and Alida B. Trowbridge, of this City, aged 22 years and 7 months.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

JEREMIAH.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, CHARLES HALSTEAD, son of Thomas F. and Louisa L. Jeremiah, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 184 East 11th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2½ o'clock.

LEACH.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, ADAM LEACH, aged 90 years.

His friends and relatives, and the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church, South 2d-st., between 5th and 6th sts., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LE ROY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, after a short illness, FREDERICK G. LE ROY, M. D., youngest son of Herman Le Roy.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Henry R. Remsen, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Jan. 2, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave foot of 30th-st., New-York, at 10:27 A. M., returning from Tarrytown at 2:40 P. M.

MACCULLOCH.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, LOUISA, widow of the late George P. Macculloch.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

NOBLE.—Killed, in the gallant charge on the enemy's rifle-pits, in front of Knoxville, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, (eighth day of the siege,) Adjt. WILLIAM NOBLE, Second Michigan Volunteers, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 21 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The rebels admired so much the bravery of our men, that they marked Adjt. NOBLE's grave with a neat board, *with his name on it. If the body can be taken to Detroit*, due notice of the funeral will be given.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, Dec. 28, in camp near Stevensburgh, Va., suddenly, Lieut. CHARLES A. ROBERTS, only son of N. W. and A. B. Roberts.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RAYNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, HENRY H. RAYNER, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 153 West 12th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SWARTS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, AARON SWARTS, Jr., only son of Aaron Swarts, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 184 East 10th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 1½ o'clock.

STEELE.—In the City of Albany, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, of a severe and protracted illness, ROSWELL STEELE, in the 59th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany.

TIGHE.—At Killna Castle, County Westmeath, Ireland, the residence of her nephew, Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart., on Thursday, Dec. 10, CHARLOTTE, mother of Richard Tighe, of this City.

TALLMAN.—Wrecked, off Hatteras, on the propeller Ottawa, from New-York for New-Orleans, on Sunday, Dec. 13, HENRY H. TALLMAN, aged 43 years and 3 months.

VICKERS.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, of congestion of the brain, JOSEPHINE S., infant daughter of William and Sarah Vickers, aged 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 155 West 43d-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 31.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Ward, Mrs. Truefield and two children, A. Waller, J. Chapman, Mr. Mekone, Mrs. Hirschorn, four children and servant, J. Ward, D. H. Holmes, G. Wedeles, Mr. Hiller, Mr. Macnamara, P. C. Brown, H. Waldron, J. P. Firth, W. S. Hunter, W. G. Langdon, T. Brittan, E. H. Danson, Mr. Guitermann, Mr. Holsinger, Mr. Nuscheler, Mr. Maas, J. S. Corties, H. A. Boordem, A. N. Chrystie, S. Stadermann, Capt. J. H. Child, Mr. Beretta, H. Lapsley, E. Shaw, J. Stetson, Dr. and Mrs. Mackay and child, Col. W. de Rassloff and lady, Mme. de Rassloff and son, G. T. Lyman, Maj. Garrett, Maj. Bellairs, J. R. Kenway, Mr. Bramwell, C. St Smith, A. P. Gasiche and servant, S. B. Bernard, C. F. A. Dammann, Mr. O'Connor, S. R. Whitney, E. R. Lasonby, A. Doering, G. A. Dolton, J. Mackay, Mr. Feldmann, J. Rilliet, J. Deane, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Thorpe, R. M. Hyde, Chevalier Fagnani, C. E. Becker, J. P. Richardson, C. P. Billsborrow, A. Gaffra, Mr. Bideaux, Mrs. Shaw, E. Prieger, V. Rossi, Mr. Todhunter, T. B. Smith, J. Scale, J. Brown, E. Parker, Mrs. C. Thompson, B. Wood, Mr. Nugent.

In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.—J. Brogan, E. McFarland, H. Newell, N. Campbell, J. McBride, and four in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 43 | Moon rises 12 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 19 | Gov. Island.. 1 08 | Hell Gate.. 2 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Bark R. Murray, Curtis, Port-au-Prince.

Schooners Ala, (Br.,) Stone, Dublin, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; M. Brainard, Chapman, Providence, H. S. Hackett & Son; Ruth Halsey, Penny, Philadelphia; Golden Gate, Weeks, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; T. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Gen. Peavey, Huckins, Pembroke, Jed Frye & Co.; Daring, (Br.,) McGeace, Port Madigan, N. S., master.

Arrived.

R. M. steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool 19th inst., and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 85 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ternier, Glasgow Dec. 11, via Portland 29th, with mdse. and 42 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co.

Steamship Havana, (new,) Greene, Philadelphia, in ballast to Mora, Navarro & Co.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer New-Jersey, Hoxie, Washington, D. C.

Ship Compromise, Caulkins, Liverpool 24 ds., with mdse. and 27 passengers to Zerega & Co. Made a Northern passage, and has been as far N. as lat. 60, having nothing but S. E. and E. winds the entire passage. Dec. 27, lat. 46 50, lon. 62, saw two of the Inman line of steamships, bound E.

Ship Sarah March, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Rose, Liverpool Nov. 8, with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Had very heavy weather.

Ship Meridian, Lambert, Cardiff Nov. 12, with coal to Thomas Dunham.

Ship Mountaineer, Lodge, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Alexandra, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Newport 50 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Ship S. Peter, Sprague, Pensacola 15 ds., with ship timber for U. S. Government.

Bark Palmyra, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Ardrossan 50 ds., with pig iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has had heavy W. gales the entire passage; lost some spars.

Bark R. A. Allen, Magune, Tortugas 14 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown. 29th, lat. 34, lon. 76, was spoken by gunboat Keystone State—all well.

Bark Cumberland, (Br., of Halifax,) McFee, London Nov. 12, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Has had heavy weather.

Bark Oder, (of Pictou,) McKenzie, Matanzas 23d inst., with sugar to James Hunter & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Vineland, for Portland.

Bark Eagle, (Fr.,) Carnet, Vera Cruz 34 ds., in ballast to Schmieder & Heidlauf. Has had heavy northerly weather; lost foretopgallantmast.

Bark Jane, (Br., of London,) Taylor, Algoa Bay, Cape Good Hope, 54 ds., with wool and skins to Ronnendahl & Co. Had heavy westerly weather on the coast.

Bark Express, Eehr., Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., with pine wood to Bixby & Co. The bark Mary Bentley arr. 23d.

Bark Tempest, (of New-London,) Binkley, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Stinson, St. Jago de Cuba 16th inst., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Iris, Hatch, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Florence, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lamerton, Grand Turk 18 ds., with salt to B. F. Small.

Bark Atlanta, (Brem.,) Von Marten, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 283 passengers to Gerrels & Meyer.

Bark Schiller, Sehr. (Brem.,) Rotterdam 60 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Argos, (Brem.,) Uffeld, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Graf, Palermo 42 ds., and Gibraltar 35 ds., with fruit to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Little Van Name, Cook, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Bark Alexander Duff, (of New-Haven,) Niel, Demarara 8th inst., with sugar to D. Trowbridge.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Farrell, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with mdse. to Darrell & Co.

Brig Beaver, (Br.,) Jansen, Port-au-Prince 21 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cortova & Co.

Brig Bogota, Porter, Aspinwall 23 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Myrtle, (of Harbor Grace,) Condon, Harbor Grace 17 ds., with fish to Green & Currie. Had heavy weather.

Schr. F. L. Allen, Chapman, Beaufort, N. C., with naval stores to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. H. Middleton, Furman, Beaufort, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Laurel, (Br.,) Parker, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 7 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Iveas, Walton, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Springbok, Johnson, Fernandina, Fla., 16 ds., in ballast to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Daniels, Morris Island 7 ds., in ballast to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Port Royal 6 ds., with machinery to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Maria Pike, Latta, Alexandria 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Davis, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Queen of the South, Carson, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Francis French, Loveland, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. E. Simmons, Smith, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. John Warren, Warren, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. P. Spofford, Colgan, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Eliza Potter, Potter, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. John Sway, Hinman, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Alice A. Bandel, Gates, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. J. Raynor, Bennett, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with snow.

Sailed.

Steamers Brownsville, Creole and Patapsco.

Ships Emerald, Cynosure, F. Peckert, Continental.

Bark Castleton, Clorinda, Leonide, W. P. Van Name, Rosina, David Cannon.

Brigs Saxon, J. Titus, Lizzie, Ianthe, Amazon, Iduna, Wijoleur.

Schooners C. H. Cook, G. W. Locke, Edward Avon, Eliza.

Miscellaneous.

ROCKLAND, Dec. 30.—The steamer North, before reported, during the gale of yesterday broke up and disappeared.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The brig Monticello, from Inagua for Boston, has arrived here leaky, and with loss of sails.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Arr. bark Burnside, from New-Orleans. Below, ship C. A. Farwell, from Trapani via Gibraltar.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 29.—No arrivals. Sld. brigs Chesapeake and Vincennes, and schrs. Bradore, Susan Moore and Mary Brewer.

30th—No arrivals. Weather calm.

In port, ship Fiorella and schr. A. F. Stimpson, ready for sea.

The schr. Clara is repairing.

Spoken, &c.

Ellie—Ham. bark, for New-York, with emigrants, Dec. 10, lat. 27 01, lon. 44 07.

Nochtales—Fr. bark, from Matamoras for Liverpool, 24th inst., off Gun Key.

Etna—steamship, bound E., 21st inst., lat. 41 24 N., lon. 13 33 W., at 9½ A. M.

Guy Mannering—Am. ship, bound W., 22d inst., lat. 51 07 N., lon 19 27, at 1½ P. M.

City of Washington—steamship, bound E., 29th inst., lat. 42 30 N., lon. 41 06, at 8½ P. M.

A bark, stg. S., showing a Br. ensign, with a square blue flag under it, with No. 366 in large figures, Dec. 26, off Chincoteague.

Foreign Ports.

At Demarara 6th inst., Br. brig Conquest for New-York in 7 days.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st.

BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of OAKLEY & MASON, for conducting the publishing, bookselling and stationery business in the City of New-York.

JAMES S. OAKLEY,
ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The undersigned, having purchased of BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN his entire interest in the stock, plates and good-will of the late business, will continue at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st., essentially the same business as that conducted by Blakeman & Mason. The patrons of the late firm are invited to continue their trade with us in the future, and we shall use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to all persons who may favor us with their trade.

OAKLEY & MASON, No. 21 Murray-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Be warned by the frequent robberies of dwelling-houses, and secure your hall-doors by using Valentine & Butler's Patent Rotary Locks, proved by an experience of years to be the best Lock known.

For sale by HENRY A. MORRISON,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers,
No. 95 Maiden-lane.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
Office, No. 36 Front-st.

The greatest assortment of skates and skate fixings will be found at the FAMOUS

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM,

which is removed from Broadway to

NO. 36 HOWARD-ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.

Skates from 25 cents to $25, of all kinds, comprising a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of MARSDEN'S, MOULSON'S, & other ENGLISH Skates, PHILADELPHIA, and NEW-YORK CITY CLUB SKATES.

and other AMERICAN and FOREIGN Skates for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN.

SKATE BAGS, SHINNY STICKS, STRAPS, and everything in the skating line in boundless variety.

JNO. C. JOHNSON,
CHAS. J. ABRAMS, A. F. FARRINGTON, NO. 36 HOWARD-ST., East of Broadway.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

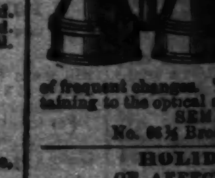
CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 80 Murray-st.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
W SEWING MACHINES, G
No. 508 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer, SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician, No. 669½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

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OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES, No. 505 BROADWAY.

J. T. ELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
AT NO. 930 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.

Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

MACMILLAN'S SKATE DEPOT.
No. 702 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MACMILLAN'S CELEBRATED NOVELTY LADIES' SKATE, price $3. Sizes, 8, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 inches. *The Trade supplied.*

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1864	24,872 15
Total Assets	$524,872 15

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their capital from $200,000 to $500,000, which is all paid in, and, together with their surplus, securely invested.

Additional Policies of Fire Insurance will now be issued, based upon the increased capital, and the Company respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as their interests have been specially regarded in increasing the security offered to half a million of dollars.

Losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.